THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



INSIDE

SAN QUENTIN 6 AFFIDAVIT CONFIRMS

"GEORGE AND JONATHAN JACKSON WERE SET UP"





GEORGE (left) and JONATHAN JACKSON were victims of a concerted effort by federal and state agencies to destroy the prison movement.

(Oakland, Calif.) — What the media is calling "startling" and "new" charges of CIA, FBI and Los Angeles police agency involvement and set-ups in both the Marin County Court House August 7, 1970, slaughter of Jonathan Jackson and three others and the August 21, 1971, murder of his brother, Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson and five others at San Quentin Prison, are neither new nor startling.

THE BLACK PANTHER a year ago reprinted lengthy excerpts from the book *The Glasshouse Tapes*, by the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee of Los Angeles, which recounted much of the information contained in the affidavit filed by Marin deputy public defender Frank Cox last week with the California Supreme Court.

Some of the information found in Cox's affidavit, although known to the authors of *The Glasshouse Tapes*, was not included "because we felt it was too unbelievable for the reading public to accept as plausible," Don Freed, chief editor of CRIC, told THE BLACK PANTHER last week.

Among these charges are the following: That two Los Angeles detectives had the plan of the Civic Center slaughter and told what was going to happen the day before it occurred; that George Jackson was set up for an alleged attempted San Quentin break, in which he, two other inmates and three guards were killed and that a former inmate, James Edward Carr, who served time with George Jackson, was used as

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Editorial

THE JACKSON BROTHERS

Despite what is overwhelming evidence to the contrary, spokespersons for the Los Angeles police, California Attorney General Evelle J. Younger and the California Department of Corrections have all publicly denied there is any truth in Chief Deputy Public Defender Frank J. Cox's affidavit filed in Marin Superior Court last week charging these and other police agencies with joining in a conspiracy to set up Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson and his young brother Jonathan Jackson for murder. (See Cover story.)

"Baloney!" exclaimed Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis. "It's absurd," said Younger's spokesperson. Neither dared to say anything more for publication.

How stupid do these alleged law enforcement people think the American people are? Recent revelations, documented and in some measure admitted, concerning the role and illegal activity of federal, state and local police and "intelligence" agencies make it clear that the charges in Cox's affidavit are perfectly possible, and, in fact, very probable.

The FBI's COINTELPRO documents, even with their censored portions authorize these practices? The memo dated August 25, 1967, and headed "Counterintelligence program — Black nationalist — hate groups — Internal Security," contains the following stated purpose:

". . .to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit or otherwise neutralize the activities of Black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, membership and supporters. . .The activities of all such groups of intelligence interest to this Bureau must be followed on a continuous basis so we will be in a position to promptly take advantage of all opportunities for counterintelligence and *to inspire action in instances where circumstances warrant.*"

The Black Panther Party was singled out for at least one special memo, dated May 11, 1970, and addressed to the San Francisco office. This memo recommends a detailed "disruptive-disinformation operation" that could be used against the Party. But it states that the suggestions made are "not all inclusive" and "innovations" are invited. □



"Your mission, should you decide to accept it, is to (click!) self-destruct in five seconds (click!) Your mission. . ."

An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Reader,

The staff of THE BLACK PANTHER deeply appreciates and thanks those of you who have responded so generously to our urgent plea for financial help in these difficult times for us all. We have been most gratified by those who have sent contributions of from a quarter to five dollars, indicating that you are yourselves in very difficult straits, wishing you could send more and urging us to hang in there.

We want to assure you, good friends, that we've hung in there these past eight years, and we'll be hanging in there until our job is done. We know this because you're out there and your numbers are growing every day.

Those of you who have not yet responded to our appeal, we urge you to do so today. Don't wait. Help carry us over the hump. Send what you can and pass our paper around to those unfamiliar with it Help THE BLACK PANTHER win new readers, new friends and new contributors.

There is another way you can help. We're looking for creators of crossword puzzles relevant to survival and liberation. If you're a crossword puzzle enthusiast, how about creating puzzles for THE BLACK PANTHER?

Remember, with every contribution of $25.00 or more you will receive free a one year's subscription. For every contribution of $100.00 or more you will receive free a life-time subscription.

By helping to keep THE BLACK PANTHER alive and well you will be directly contributing to your liberation.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

COMMENT

"THE QUESTION OF DEATH"

By Tom Wicker

The U.S. Supreme Court will soon renew its debate on the death penalty which, in a limited ruling, it declared un-Constitutional in 1972. In the analysis below, New York Times *editor and columnist Tom Wicker calls for the abolition of the death penalty, describing it as a punishment which is "cruel, uncivilized and unworthy of a generous people."*

The Supreme Court is about to take up the question of the death penalty again, since it failed to settle the matter with its 1972 ruling (in the so-called Furman case) that capital punishment was too arbitrarily and capriciously imposed to be Constitutional.

The limited ruling caused 31 states to move—either through legislation or state court rulings—to circumvent the Furman decision and retain capital punishment. The result of these state actions is that there are now 207 persons under sentence of death in 19 states.

Obviously, if the Supreme Court intends to prohibit the death penalty, which is not altogether clear, it will have to go beyond the Furman ruling, perhaps to find the death penalty "cruel and unusual punishment," which is barred by the Eighth Amendment.

The California Supreme Court, in ruling capital punishment in violation of that state's constitution, rather convincingly demonstrated that the death penalty is "unusual." The court pointed out that while public hangings had once been familiar sights in California, executions had by 1972 become rare indeed—two since 1963, none since 1967, with 80 per cent of all those eligible for the death penalty being sentenced to life imprisonment instead. In the whole nation, the number of executions has dropped steadily—from 199 in 1935 to 56 in 1960 to two in 1967 and none since.

Those figures, the California court concluded, meant that

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.



Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS addresses guests at last week's Book Party at the Community Learning Center.

"HUEY NEWTON IS WITH US"

TEXT OF MRS. W.E.B. DU BOIS' SPEECH AT BOOK PARTY

(Oakland, Calif.) — *Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois, widow of famed Black leader Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, and mother of David G. Du Bois, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER* Intercommunal News Service, *was the special guest of honor at the March 30, Book Party held at the Community Learning Center in celebration of the publication of* Insights and Poems *and* . . .And Bid Him Sing. (*See article, this page.*)

Mrs. Du Bois paid an unforgettable tribute to Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, Brother Huey P. Newton. Below, THE BLACK PANTHER prints the full text of her stirring speech.

"Seldom am I introduced by such a beautiful sister (Ms. Elaine Brown). I shouldn't say sister, but daughter. Thank you.

"You can imagine what a joy it is for me to be here. Not only for David. Of course I am proud of him. It is a joy for me to be here, to know that he is contributing, working in such a school as this, which is really, by what I have seen, simply thrilling. I am proud of him for that.

"I am proud of him because he is the editor of the Black Panther paper, and I am proud to be here this afternoon to welcome his first book. Really, that's an awful lot for any mother to be proud of.

"But I want to say something else which I feel very deeply this afternoon. You know, our loved ones are with us. Who can sit in this room this afternoon and not feel the presence of Huey Newton? How true was the song sung

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GALA BOOK PARTY HONORS PUBLICATION OF "Insights and Poems," "...And Bid Him Sing"

MRS. W.E.B. DU BOIS, ERICKA HUGGINS, DAVID G. DU BOIS SPECIAL GUESTS AT LEARNING CENTER RECEPTION

(Oakland, Calif.) — *"Who can sit in this room and not feel the presence of Huey Newton?"*

In paying tribute to the absent leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois expressed the deepest feelings of everyone who attended the March 30 celebration honoring the publication of *Insights and Poems,* co-authored by Brother Newton and Ms. Ericka Huggins, and . . .*And Bid Him Sing,* a novel by David G. Du Bois. (See article, this page, for the full text of Mrs. Du Bois' memorable speech.)

The festive event was held at the Community Learning Center, East Oakland's multi-purpose educational and cultural institution, located at 6118 E. 14th Street. A large gathering of friends of the three authors as well as numerous representatives from national and Bay Area media were on hand to congratulate Sister Huggins and Brother Du Bois.

The afternoon began with a press conference in which Ms. Huggins, who is director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, East Oakland's model school for Black and poor children housed in the Learning Center, and Mr. Du Bois, who is Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service,* made brief statements on their books.

Ericka explained that she and Brother Huey wrote *Insights and Poems* because "we felt people needed a different view of the two of us and certainly of the Black Panther Party." She described Brother Huey's insights as "realizations of things, which are very beautiful and very profound."

Ericka explained that her own poems, many of which were written during her two years as an inmate at Niantic Women's Prison near New Haven, Connecticut, are about "prison, people and the world in which we live." The book, published by City Lights Books of San Francisco, California, will be on sale on April 18.

. . .*And Bid Him Sing,* Brother Du Bois' first novel, is a drama of Black Americans living in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1960s, leading up to the outbreak of the 1967 Middle East War. Brother Du Bois said that he lived through many of the experiences included in the novel which, he commented, is an attempt to describe the "meaning, implications, and effects on Black Americans coming out of the mire of racism. . .which is America."





DAVID DU BOIS, with LaVERNE BRAXTON autographs his book, . . .And Bid Him Sing *while ERICKA HUGGINS reads some of her poetry from* Insights and Poems *which she co-authored with Huey P. Newton.*

The publisher of . . .*And Bid Him Sing,* Mr. Larry Moore of Ramparts Press, then briefly commented on Ramparts' pride in publishing Brother Du Bois' first novel, which is also the first novel published by Ramparts Press.

Following a question and answer period by the press, the crowd socialized in the brightly decorated cafeteria and patio of the Learning Center, sipping wine, punch and champagne and enjoying delicious refreshments of fruit, potato chips and dip, and cheese and crackers.

Attractive displays of . . .*And Bid Him Sing,* which was on sale, and the cover of *Insights and Poems* — order forms were available for those who wished to purchase the book — decorated the cafeteria. In addition, several of Brother Newton's insights were prominently displayed on the walls, providing much food for thought for those who stopped to read them.

Throughout the afternoon, smartly dressed staff members of the Intercommunal Youth Institute conducted guided tours of the facilities of the Community Learning Center.

The celebrants were next entertained by a special program in the auditorium of the Learning Center. Brother Du Bois welcomed the guests, noting that Brother Newton was not at the celebration because of "forces" at work in the society which are intent upon discrediting and destroying his leadership in the Black liberation struggle as well as the courageous work of the Black Panther Party.

Brother Du Bois introduced Ms. Elaine Brown, community activist, who is the frontrunning candidate for the Oakland City Council, District #3. Elaine is also executive director of the Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), the nonprofit fit, tax exempt organization which administers the programs of the Community Learning Center.

Well known as a talented singer, musician and songwriter, Elaine sang one of her own compositions, "I Know Who You Are," dedicated to Brother Huey. She won a standing ovation for her moving rendition, written, she said, for "my dearest friend."

Ericka then read several of Brother Huey's insights and her poems, one of which, called "Freedom," she smuggled out of Niantic Prison to Brother Newton on his twenty-ninth birthday, February 17, 1971. Ericka also read two poems by Black Panther

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY

MOVEMENT BEGINS TO CREATE MIRIAM CHERRY TRUST FUND

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — A movement is underway at Stanford University here, sparked by Chicano and Black students and the interfaith Campus Ministers, to establish a trust fund which will make it possible for lay minister Miriam Cherry to remain at Stanford and continue her "prophetic ministry" administering to the depressed communities of Palo Alto.

Minister Cherry was recently and arbitrarly fired after five years an Assoicate Catholic chaplain at Stanford and in the she actively carried out support work at Stanford and in the Black, Chicano and poor White Palo Alto communities for Black Panther Party Survival Programs.

Despite overwhelming congregation and community support, the governing council of the Catholic Newman Club's St. Ann's Catholic Church, voted to discontinue minister Cherry's connection with St. Ann's, claiming that she had difficulty working with other members of the staff.

Minister Cherry has insisted, and the evidence is overwhelming, that the action was taken as a result of the pressure of a few powerful, racist Stanford University and Palo Alto business interests that viewed her work and her association as a threat to their interests and that were determined to end the growing influence and participation of Chicano and Black parishioners in St. Ann's resulting from the important work carried out by minister Miriam Cherry.



Lay minister MIRIAM CHERRY distributes THE BLACK PANTHER on the campus of Stanford Unversity in Palo Alto, California.

Informants at Stanford University told THE BLACK PANTHER last week that Miriam Cherry's organizing help and long time support for the United Stanford Employees Union's attempts to win recognized status at Stanford with the Service Employees International Union, is a major reason for the action taken against her at this time.

On April 10, Stanford Hospital employees are scheduled to vote for the United Stanford Employees Union as the bargaining agent for the employees. Among the hospital employees are many Black and Chicano employees who favor the union.

Miriam Cherry is well known, particularly to the Black and Chicano employees, for her work at strike headquarters during the Stanford workers' three-week strike in May of last year. Miriam Cherry acted as negotiator for a Black worker, Sam Bridges, who was fired by Stanford Hospital in April, 1971, as a result of a sit-in and confrontation in the administrative wing of the hospital over the racist policy of the administration.

Miriam Cherry is also known to the hospital workers as the woman who for the past three years has weekly sold issues of THE BLACK PANTHER at the hospital and Stanford Employees Center. Miriam Cherry also substitued as an area organizer for the United Stanford Employees union in the summer months of 1974, replacing Sister Bev Tilghman, a Black mother who was on maternity leave.

Despite passage last August authorizing nonprofit hospitals to have unions, Stanford gives as its reason for opposing recognition of the Stanford Employees Union at the hospital the fact that it is a nonprofit institution.

INFORMANTS

Our informants insist that major pressure is being brought to bear on the Stanford administration from the American Medical Association (AMA) to guarantee that Stanford does not set a precedent by permitting a union to come into existence. Such a precedent could ignite nationwide hospital employees union organizing efforts in university hospitals across the country.

The Stanford administration has succeeded in securing the assistance of one flunky called Henry Organ, who is circulating a letter in the hospital that claims that unions have never helped Black people. His anti-union efforts have resulted from the fact that Black and Chicano hospital workers have shown the greatest interest in joining, supporting and building the union. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

APRIL 5, 1856

Booker T. Washington, the most influential Black leader in the late 1800s and early 1900s, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and who later in life clashed with W.E.B. Du Bois over his (Washington's) philosophy of accepting the indignities of racial segregation, was born a slave in Franklin County, Virginia, on April 5, 1856.

APRIL, 1867

In April, 1867, the founding meeting of the Ku Klux Klan took place at the Maxwell House in Nashville, Tennessee.

MARCH 30, 1870

Proclaiming that, "The rights of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," a right which has never been fully implemented, the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was formally adopted on March 30, 1870.

MARCH 31, 1930

A routine check on the political background of Judge John H. Parker, nominated on March 31, 1930, by President Herbert Hoover to fill a vacancy on the U.S. Supreme Court, revealed that Parker had opposed giving Black people the right to vote. The NAACP asked Hoover to withdraw the nomination; Hoover refused. In response, the NAACP, flexing a new-found political clout, organized a nationwide campaign against the appointment of Judge Parker. On April 21, the U.S. Senate, feeling the heat of political pressure, refused to confirm the racist judge.

APRIL 1, 1935

After two previous convictions by all White juries in their cause celebre trials for the alleged rape of a White woman on a freight train, the case of the "Scottsboro Boys" was taken to the Supreme Court. On April 1, 1935, the two previous convictions were reversed. The high court stated that a fair trial was denied the defendants because Blacks were excluded from the jury.

COORS BOYCOTT LEADER ENDORSES ELAINE BROWN

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Allan Baird, Teamster Representative of the Beer Drivers and Salesmen's Local Union No. 888, of San Francisco, has endorsed Elaine Brown, front-running candidate for the 3rd District Oakland City Council seat in the upcoming April 15 municipal elections.

In a letter to the Committee to Elect Elaine Brown, dated March 27, 1975, Mr. Baird, who is also director of the Coors Beer Boycott wrote: "I would like you to accept my name as endorsing Elaine Brown to be City Councilperson in the city of Oakland, California. Please notify me on whatever way I may assist you. Good luck Elaine!"

The Beer Drivers and Salesmen's Local Union No. 888, is in trust to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Carriers, Warehousemen and Highwaymen of America (I.B. of T.C.W. and H. of A.), in the process of establishing full status as a Teamster's affiliate.

On January 17, 1975, Mr. Jack Goldberger, Trustee of Teamster Local 888, issued a statement announcing that Local 888 is initiating a consumer boycott of Coors Beer in San Francisco "because Coors Distributing Company of San Francisco refuses to use the union's hiring hall and has refused to allow the union business agent to enforce the collective bargaining agreement."

Explaining that the San Francisco boycott "is an expansion of the boycott of Coors Beer which has been so successful against Coors of Oakland, Hayward, Concord, San Jose and Sacramento." The statement adds that the San Francisco Local is joining the boycott, "because Coors continues their racist practices and refuses to enter into an affirmative action program with Local 888."

The full text of the letter of endorsement from Allan Baird follows:

"Dear Ms. Brown: I received one of your election brochures. Your foresight as Councilperson for the City of Oakland is very impressive. I also know that you are not only making impressive statements, but plan to fulfill your promise.

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ELAINE'S CAMPAIGN BUILDS MOMENTUM AS APRIL 15 NEARS

WINS NEW ENDORSEMENTS

(Oakland, Calif.) — FLASH: The Charles Houston Law Club, a group of prominent East Bay attorneys, has endorsed community leader Elaine Brown for Oakland City Council, District #3.

FLASH: Elaine Brown, Democratic candidate for Oakland City Council, endorsed by influential Bay Area women's groups. Spokespeople for the Oakland Negro Business and Professional Women, Black Women Organized for Action and Bay Area Coalition of Women state, "Elaine Brown is a dynamic young woman who will effectively represent women on Oakland's City Council."

FLASH: Day at Races for Elaine Brown huge success. Close to 200 attend buffet luncheon in Elaine's honor at Golden Gate Field's Turf Club, watch as Elaine presents flowers to owner of Steel Rocket, long shot winner in 5th race. Well wishers in grandstand call out cheers of victory for Elaine as she passed by.

FLASH: Lawyers Committee to Elect Elaine Brown formed. Attorneys Benjamin Travis and Kerry Gough, co-chairmen. Other committee members include: Donald P. McCullum, Howard Jewel, Clinton White, Russell Bruno, Lionel Wilson, Rod Duncan, Irwin Borof, Hiawatha Roberts, Thomas Schneider, Harold Perry, Ted Lyman, John Cruikshank, Joe Morozumi, Claude O. Allen, Vernon Moore, John Valasquez, Ruth Blackwell Herch, Donald Gayden, Scipio Porter, Fred James, Julia Blackwell, Clarence Davis, Jr., Robert Harris, E.A. Dawley, Lawrence Ward, John George, Frank Ennix, Carleton Innis and Leon Roundtree, Jr.



SAFE Club members thoroughly enjoyed themselves during Club's "Chit-Chat" with frontrunning City Council candidate ELAINE BROWN (far right).

FLASH: Elaine Brown wows crowd at Bimbo's, popular San Francisco nightspot. West Bay joins East Bay in honoring Elaine. Cedric K. Gerard Productions, Inc. sponsors "Chocolate Easter Bunny" event. Shouting, cheers, calls for "Encore" follow Elaine's performance of "A Very Black Man." Crowd of close to 250 thoroughly enjoys evening.

FLASH — FLASH — FLASH

From the streets of East Oakland for a Monday evening candidates night, to a Saturday afternoon autoworkers motorcade (United Autoworkers, Local 1364), to Sunday morning Easter services in Montclair, the news of the frontrunning campaign for the Oakland City Council of popular community leader Elaine Brown went out to the people last week, as more and more local residents hopped on a winning band wagon and rallied to her support.

Throughout the week, Elaine repeated her consistent campaign themes: a city government responsive to the needs of all the people; better fiscal management of city revenues; enlightened social and economic programs; in short, a better Oakland through the election of a strong, dedicated people's advocate.

Indeed, clear evidence of Elaine's growing support was provided at a jam packed candidate's night at the East Oakland Development Center where, back-to-back, two brothers sincerely questioned one of her opponents in the 3rd District race as to why he just didn't drop out, and so not split the Black community vote!

Evidence of the momentum of Elaine's campaign was also provided when she was interviewed by a reporter from KQED-TV at her campaign headquarters last Thursday.

Following the formal interview and just prior to leaving the office to address a group of senior citizens at the Coit Ramsey Hotel, (which the KQED cameraman and reporter also filmed), Elaine asked the reporter, Bob Post, if they were filming other local candidates as well. Post's reply was short, but significant. "No, just you," is all he said.

One of the most pleasant events on the campaign trail last week, was the S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club's "Chit-Chat" luncheon with Elaine last Saturday afternoon.

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"GEORGE AND JONATHAN JACKSON WERE SET UP"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

The Cox affidavit, however, leaves the false impression that there was a Black Panther Party plot to free George Jackson which was learned of by the intelligence agencies. It was then and it is now the contention of the Black Panther Party that the entire operation, in both incidents, was conceived of and planned by police agents working within then existing Soledad Brothers support groups. These agents were part of the now revealed COINTELPRO "destabilization" program whose purpose is to deliberately provoke confrontations in which leading members of those groups could be murdered.

The Cox affidavit does state, however, that information "received from reliable sources directly supports the conclusion that law enforcement and correctional personnel did engage in undercover or illegal acts that make them percipient witnesses and co-conspirators to the planning of acts of violence that led to the August 21, 1971, incident."

Jonathan Jackson was killed outside Marin County court house by police in an unsuccessful attempt to free Brothers William McClain, William Christmas and Ruchell McGee. McClain was on trial at the court house. Christmas and McGee were in the courtroom to act as witnesses in the case.

GUNFIRE

In addition to Jonathan, Marin Superior Judge Harold Haley, McClain and Christmas were killed, all by police gunfire.

George Jackson was killed on August 21, 1971, a little more than a year later, by prison guards in what was called an attempted escape.

Cox says his information came not only from confidential sources but "is corroborated by an official report of a California State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (CII) criminologist named Louis Maucieri."

Concerning the alleged escape attempt of George Jackson, Cox said an unworkable gun was smuggled into San Quentin. He said he has "specific information linking a correctional officer at San Quentin on August 21, 1971, with the smuggling of a gun into the Adjustment Center" allegedly for George Jackson.

Cox continues that the unworkable gun was "for the purpose of enticing him (Jackson) into attempting an impossible escape attempt. It was an attempt to kill George Jackson by a preemptive first strike," Cox writes.



GEORGE JACKSON

What becomes crystal clear is that with such involvement and knowledge on the part of the police, had any legitimate and responsible member or leader of the Black Panther Party actively been engaged in a plot or conspiracy to effect George Jackson's escape from San Quentin prison or was involved in the Marin Courthouse action, the indictments and trials of those individuals would have flown like water following the events.

This explains the need of the state to chose as scapegoats inmates within the prison — the San Quentin Six — on which to place the blame, since prosecution of those actually responsible all of whom were agents, informers or in the pay of the police — would pose the danger of their exposure.□



JONATHAN JACKSON

EYES ON CITY HALL

FIREMEN'S EXAM BIASED

The Oakland Civil Service Board has turned down a request by the Oakland Black Firemen's Association (OBFA) to eliminate the seniority weight in promotional tests for fire captains and lieutenants and that written exams count for less than orals. When the Board took up the matter one month ago, the promotional exams were weighted at 60 per cent for the written part, 30 per cent for the orals and a 10 per cent seniority factor. The recent decision changed those weights to 55 per cent written, 35 per cent oral and 10 per cent seniority. The OBFA argued that the seniority weight works against Blacks, who have not been hired in significant numbers in the past. Of the city's 622 firemen, 60 are Black, of which 52 belong to OBFA.

EMERGENCY FUNDS EMPTY

Improper fiscal management of the city budget was never more evident than it was last Thursday, when it was revealed that there was only $31,000 left in the city's emergency fund. The meager $31,000 figure was revealed when the City Council allocated $26,000 for recreational and picnic equipment for the Manzanita Neighborhood Center in East Oakland. Planning for this center, incidentally, has been so poor that nearby residents say that if additional outdoor equipment is added in the future, the area's landscaping will have to be torn up for its installation.

GUYTON MURDER INQUIRY

A federal grand jury in San Francisco will soon begin investigations into the November 1, 1973, murder of 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton, a local Black youth, by three White Emeryville policemen. The grand jury is investigating if the murder of young Tyrone one block from his home following a joyriding spree, violated his civil rights. Previous probes have disclosed that the 14-year-old youth was shot twice in the back with a .357 magnum revolver at a distance of less than 10 feet as he lay sprawled on the ground. Last summer, the Oakland City Council refused to hear a plea by the youth's mother, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, that they investigate her son's murder.

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6

SERIES DOCUMENTS "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL" PUNISHMENT

During the spring and summer of 1974, six Black and Brown prison activists and leaders -- Johnny Larry Spain, David Johnson, Willie Tate, Fleeta Drumgo, Luis Talamantez, Hugo Pinell — known collectively as the San Quentin 6, testified in U.S. District Court in San Francisco on the dehumanizing conditions of their confinement in San Quentin Prison's Adjustment Center. They specifically charged that their long-time imprisonment on the A.C.'s first tier constituted "cruel and unusual punishment" and therefore violated their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights.



Drawing of JOHNNY SPAIN (inset) being questioned about shackling procedures at S.Q. 6 federal court hearings last summer.

This week, THE BLACK PANTHER begins a series of reprints from an over 200-page post-trial memorandum submitted in federal court by their attorneys, Mr. Fred Hiestand and Mr. Mark Merin. The memorandum summarizes the findings of the 1974 trial and represents a final stage in the process in seeking justice for the San Quentin 6.

During the post World War II economic slump, Black families abandoned their homes in the South and sought work in the Northern and Western states. Those who could not transport the entire family sent some of the children ahead to be supported by friends or family or left them behind, with the hope of eventually reuniting them when conditions improved.

Thus, the Tate family brought Willie and his 11 brothers and sisters to Fresno, California, where there was a demand for cotton pickers. Fleeta Drumgo was sent ahead by his family and then bounced back and forth between his parents in Shreveport, Louisiana, and relatives in Los Angeles, until he turned six and his parents were able to migrate to California. Johnny Spain's White mother sent him to be adopted by a Black family when he was six because, as the child of a Black father, he would have been ostracized from his mother's society in Jackson, Mississippi.

In addition to domestic migration, Mexican and Central American families crossed into the United States to seek their fortunes.

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Members of the San Quentin Six (left to right) LUIS TALAMENTEZ, WILLIE TATE, HUGO PINELL and JOHNNY SPAIN await the long process of jury selection at the Marin County Courthouse.

JURY SELECTION BEGINS IN SAN QUENTIN 6 TRIAL

(Marin, Calif.) — Jury selection began last week here in the trial of the San Quentin 6, six Black and Brown brothers charged in connection with the August 21, 1971, assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson at San Quentin Prison.

The Six — Black Panther Party members Johnny Larry Spain and Hugo Pinell, Willie Tate, Luis Talamentez, David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo — were all present in court except for Brother Talamentez. He has refused to submit to the public degradation of being shackled and chained in a court of law.

The brothers are on trial as the state's scapegoats for the murder of three San Quentin Prison guards and two inmate trustees killed in the process of carrying out Brother Jackson's murder.

The orange and yellow courtroom at the Marin County Civic Center "looked like something out of a Will Rogers movie," one spectator said. The defendants were heavily chained and shackled to their chairs and to the floor and were locked into a warped plexiglass partition. The partition, plus a table and a bar, prevented them from having any type of consultation with their attorneys. At least 15 well-armed guards hovered near the defendants.

CONFINEMENT

Despite their savage confinement within the courtroom, the brothers looked well. For the first time in the trial proceedings, Brothers Spain, Pinell, Johnson and Drumgo (Brother Tate was recently released from San Quentin Prison) wore street clothes. Brother Spain made a striking figure in a bright blue, gray and green shirt. His spirits were excellent despite his deteriorating health condition. One of Brother Pinell's eyes was swollen, the result of being beaten by guards.

Because of a hemorrhoid condition and other severe physical problems, chains and shackles are extremely painful for Brother Spain, often making it impossible for him to remain in court. After repeated protests by defense counsel, the presiding judge, Marin County Superior Court Judge Henry Broderick finally agreed to place a court-appointed doctor on call at all times to treat Brother Spain.

The trial's major development last week was the filing of an affidavit by Frank Cox, attorney

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S.C.L.C. APPEAL

APRIL 4 MARCH SET FOR JoANN LITTLE

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has made a nation-wide appeal for support for a national march on April 4, 1975, in Washington, North Carolina, for JoAnn Little facing first degree murder charges for the alleged murder of a White prison guard.

The 20-year-old Black woman admits she stabbed the 62-year-old White jailer, Clarence Alligood, in the Beauford County, North Carolina jail when he attempted to rape her. She was the only female in the jail, Alligood was the only jailer on duty and there were no women guards or jailers attached to the jail.

MARCH

"To help save the life of this innocent young woman, I am calling for a national march on April 4, 1975, in Washington, North Carolina, to demand that she be released," Rev. Abernathy states in a recent press release. "April 4th will mark the 7th anniversary of the assassination of my dearest friend and associate, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," the statement declares.

The march will begin at 12:00 noon at Resurrection City No. 3 in Washington, North Carolina, and proceed to the Beauford County Courthouse to demand that Sister Little be freed and all charges dropped.

"Miss Little has suffered enough," Rev. Abernathy states. "I am sending telegrams to all national leaders and organizations to urge them to join me and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to make sure that JoAnn Little will suffer no more."

Individuals or organizations wishing more information or who wish to send contributions in support of JoAnn Little may do so by writing Mr. Tyrone Brooks, c/o S.C.L.C., 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.□

"HUEY NEWTON IS WITH US"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

by your beautiful Elaine. We do not know what he is going through, but we know that he is here with us.

"We're celebrating not just David's and Ericka's books. Huey Newton is with us this afternoon, so completely. His words are with us, but he is with us too. I feel it very keenly, and I am honored to be here in this room with him.

"There have been a few things said about him and all were beautiful remarks. But I want to add just a little tribute to this young man who dares to be free; he DARES to be free. What an inspiration that is.

"He is recognized not only in this country, but in Africa and in China. I know that he lives in Africa, and I know that he lives in China.

"You know, there are Black Panthers in other parts of the world, fashioned after the Black Panthers here at this moment. I am not even going to name the places where they are. It might not be too good for them. Why are there Black Panthers in other parts of the world? Because of Huey Newton.

"So I don't have to pay tribute to him. I will just say that I know he is with us this afternoon. We can feel his presence. We can feel his presence in this beautiful music, in these young people, the hope, the joy and the work that they do.

"I feel very serious about this matter of writing. I remember that in the beginning was the word, and the word was God. Words are not regarded in the way they ought to be in Western civilization, if you can call it 'civilization.'



(Left to right) SHIRLEY DU BOIS, DAVID DU BOIS, ERICKA HUGGINS at Book Party.

"But I feel that these three writers are responsible. They don't use words carelessly. When they use words, they feel a responsibility. They know that when they use words, they are taking upon themselves something that is divine. They use words to communicate to others, to all hearts and all minds, that which is meaningful to them.

"How carelessly words are used in these United States! How words are degrading! What kind of words are thrown out on the TV, on the radio and in the theater? Words that degrade human beings. But these writers have given you words that live. I am so happy to be here to greet these writings.

"I am not capable this afternoon of making a speech. I am just giving you a few words that come from my heart — that I am very happy to be here and I do want this school to succeed. We use words carelessly. I am not making this wish carelessly. I am going to put my pocketbook where my mouth is. I am going to help a little bit. Thank you."□

ELECT ELAINE!

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

MARIJUANA PENALTY REDUCED

(Sacramento, Calif.) — The California State Senate last week approved by a vote of 21 to 16 a law which would reduce the penalty for possession of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor. The bill, introduced by State Senator George Moscone of San Francisco, would, once implemented, mean that persons arrested with less than one once of marijuana (estimated to be enough to roll between 20 to 60 cigarettes), would be fined $100 without threat of arrest or a jail sentence. The maximum penalty for possession of more than one ounce would be reduced from a felony with 10 years' imprisonment to a misdemeanor and a possible six months in jail.

S.Q. 6 MEMBER SPEAKS

(Oakland, Calif.) — Willie Tate, the only member of the San Quentin Six — six Black and Brown brothers currently on trial on charges stemming from the 1971 assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson — who has been released on bail, told an antiwar rally here last week that the Six "extend to the people of the world our love and solidarity in the struggle of the people of Indochina, Asia, Africa, Latin America and this country." The rally and march held at Lake Merritt was sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldiers Organization (VVAW/WSO), Gold Star Parents, and other groups as a protest against the airlifting of ammunition by the Bird Company to the reactionary governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

NIXON A "REBEL LEADER"

(Grand Rapids, Mich.) — A federal judge ruled last week in a suit challenging the pardon of Richard Nixon that the former President was a "putative (known) rebel leader" whose administration was apparently engaged in "an insurrection and rebellion against Constitutional government itself." Therefore, U.S. District Judge Noel Fox ruled that President Ford's pardon of Nixon was Constitutional because a President's pardoning power should be unrestricted "in seasons of insurrection or rebellion," such as Watergate.

G.I. RIGHTS GROUP FORMED

(Killeen, Texas) — *Soldiers at Fort Hood here have organized to defend G.I.'s rights as citizens. They are calling on other G.I.'s to follow their example. The following letter was sent to THE BLACK PANTHER.*

"A group of us G.I.s here at Ft. Hood have formed a G.I. group called "Soldiers for Individual Rights (SIR),' and we've begun to organize ourselves in order to defend our rights.

"All members of the armed forces, as citizens of the U.S., are guaranteed the right of freedom of speech and assembly. The Army has no right to take away these civil liberties or to victimize G.I.s for exercising them. As soldiers defending the Constitution with our very lives, we have more of a right than anyone to discuss war, racism and the military in general. Knowing that without these basic civil liberties, we cannot legally organize other soldiers and try to better our lives...

"...Our civilian working class counterparts can form unions and go on strike to better their standard of living and for higher wages. Yet the minute we entered the military, we forfeited all the rights that most people have come to expect.

"Washington can send us halfway around the globe to fight and die in their dirty, undeclared wars. Yet we, the people doing the fighting aren't even allowed to get together and discuss the reasons for that war.

"We lost close to 60,000 lives and countless billions of dollars in our first outing with the people of Vietnam. Now Washington is talking about upping the aid to Dictator Thieu, and risk getting us pulled into the heat again. Why can't the U.S. government get it into their thick heads that Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese, and for them to get their paws out.

"Our organization 'Soldiers for Individual Rights,' is a fairly small and young group. But each day we grow larger. Day after day, more and more people are showing their distaste for a system that really doesn't care about them in the first place...

"As a group, we are completely devoid of any voice in policy making. The only solution to the problems that we face, is to join together and fight for justice. We must form our own organizations,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

LETTER CARRIERS POSTPONE NATIONAL STRIKE

THREATEN WALKOUT OVER PROPOSED CUT OF 10,000 TO 20,000 JOBS

(Washington, D.C.) - The 200,000-member National Association of Letter Carriers (our postmen and postwomen) postponed its threatened national strike last week when it became apparent that the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) has delayed putting into effect a dehumanizing, slave driving, computerized system known as the "Kokomo Plan."

Originally slated to be put into operation throughout the country in March, the USPS let the scheduled date go by and is now expected to be holding off implementation of the widely opposed plan until after the July negotiations with the NALC for a new contract.

The "Kokomo Plan," officially known as the Letter Carrier Route Evaluation System (LCRES), represents the aim of the USPS to computerize the adjustment of a letter carrier's route. It is alleged by the USPS to be a method to increase productivity, meaning fewer carriers doing more work.

The Diablo Carrier, organ of the Concord, California, Local 4241 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, reports that the USPS intends to eliminate anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 letter carrier route assignments throughout the country. This means putting thousands more into the unemployment ranks of the country.

The original testing ground for this program was at So. Kokomo Station, Kokomo, Indiana; thus the name "Kokomo Plan." It is a testing program that utilizes sophisticated and highly technical evaluating equipment—computers.

Ronald Zwoboda, shop steward from Wakefield Station, Bronx, New York, and Leo Badolato, another carrier from New York, spent a week in Kokomo investigating LCRES, interviewing carriers from the Kokomo station, attending meetings and going out on routes. The following information is a summation of their findings.

In March, 1974, time-motion engineers, called monitors, provided by the Lester B. Knight firm of Chicago, Illinois, arrived in Kokomo along with Postal Service management officials from Washington, D.C., to study the carriers every movement.

They measured how far a carrier had to walk to skin his mail, timing it to the split second. They measured the distance the carrier's arm moved in casing a letter and the exact time it took. They even measured the time it took for the carrier to move his eyes from the letter he was about to box to the case. And after he had cased the letter they measured the time it took the carrier to move his eyes from the case back to the next letter he was going to box.

The carriers were also measured on the street. First came the carrier delivering the mail. Next came a time motion engineer with a pedometer (a device used to measure the distance a person walks). Next another engineer using another device called a range finder which is similar to the instrument a surveyor uses.

DISTANCE

The distance a carrier must walk into a house from a sidewalk and back is sighted, as well as the length of each block, then recorded. Every carrier accompanied in the street measurement was asked to walk on the side of the walkway closest to the houses, and not in the middle of the sidewalk.

Every pathway was measured, every step on a stoop was counted; every door; screen door and gate that every carrier had to open was counted. The entire station was completely measured. The carriers had to count their mail before casing, count after pulling down and count and record every piece of mail for each block on their route.

Then all the information was sent to Chicago to be computerized, with the routes being adjusted on the basis of the computerization. When the computerized information was sent back to Kokomo, out of the 25 already long routes, three were eliminated. Twenty-two carriers had up to 124 stops added to their routes.

Carriers around the country strongly oppose the Kokomo Plan, pointing out that an essential element in the mail carrier's job is the human contact with the patron that a computer cannot measure. They resent being made into or treated like machines and see the plan as dehumanizing an institution characterized by the interpersonal relationship between the carrier and the public. □



ELAINE BROWN, candidate for Oakland City Council at the highly successful "Day at the Races" where she crowned the winning horse.

CAMPAIGN BUILDS MOMENTUM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Towards the end of the warm and friendly affair, Elaine and her campaign manager, Ms. Beth J. Meador, delighted the seniors with a few songs, featuring Elaine's vocals and Beth on the piano.

What seemed to impress everyone the most was the spontaneity and joy Elaine showed — that this was more than just a campaign tactic, but an act from the heart by a young and talented Black woman who simply enjoys being with people and will go out of her way to make sure everyone has a good time.

In fact, that's the impression a lot of people in Oakland have of Elaine — someone who will go out of her way to ensure that their interests and needs are met, a fighter for the people, the people's friend. And on April 15, these same people are organizing to elect not someone "annointed and appointed," but one of their own, Elaine Brown.

FLASH: Elect Elaine. □

CHARGE V.A. NEGLECTS VETERANS IN PRISON

REPORT REQUESTED BY CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

(Washington, D.C.) - At the request of Congressional Black Caucus chairman Congressman Charles Rangel of New York, the government Accounting Office (GAO) has recently compiled a report on its investigation into abuses by the Veterans Administration (V.A.).

The GAO report charges that the Veterans Administration failed to reach veterans in prisons and encourage them to take advantage of the V.A. benefits available to them.

The V.A. is required by the Veterans Education and Training Amendments Act of 1970 to provide outreach service programs to all veterans, including those incarcerated in, or recently paroled from, penal institutions.

In July of 1974, nearly 25 per cent of the inmate population at two of the country's penal institutions were veterans. Most of them were between the ages of 21 and 35 and 81.3 per cent had not been advised of their entitlement to V.A. benefits since being imprisoned.

Among parolees the figures were even higher, with 90 per cent not being advised of their entitlement to benefits since being on parole. Most of them believed they had temporarily lost their entitlement to benefits due to incarceration or that they



Members of the new volunteer army have a slim chance of receiving veterans' benefits if they are imprisoned or paroled.

had lost their entitlement to benefits while they were in prison.

The GAO recommended that the Administration of Veterans Affairs require V.A. regional representatives to visit state and federal penal institutions at least semi-annually to advise prison officials and inmates about the various benefits available to incarcerated veterans; and in addition, that the V.A. develop and distribute pamphlets and other literature specifically aimed at motivating veterans to use the benefits available to assist them in readjusting to society.

The GAO report was compiled from interviews with prison officials and incarcerated male veterans at the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.; the Green Haven Correctional Facility, Stormville, New York; the New York City Correctional Institution for Men, Rikers Island, New York and the Manhattan House of Detention in New York City.

SUIT SEEKS END TO PAROLE OFFICER ABUSES

(New York, N.Y.) — A class action suit filed here recently seeks to restrain the unlimited power of parole officers to search the property, residences, papers and personal effects of people on parole as well as their families.

The class action suit was filed in federal court by the New York Civil Liberties Union's new Project on Sentencing and Parole. It is the first case in a series that will attempt to establish for the first time Constitutional protection for parolees.

"It's a suit on behalf of parolees and family members," said David Rudenstine, the attorney bringing the suit. "Current practice destroys the rights of a parolee and those of family members as well."

The seven parolees and their families represented in the suit are charging that parole officers have made them victims of harassment, invasion of privacy, physical threats and pressure to submit to unreasonable, unwarranted and destructive searches of their homes, property and person.

Unannounced early morning raids by parole officers with loaded revolvers making threats of imprisonment and parole revocation are common practice, the complaint states.

The class action suit is asking the court to declare un-Constitu-



Dim prison hallway reflects bleak life of inmates.

tional the regulations and practices which subject parolees and their families to unreasonable searches without consent, search warrant, or probable cause. The complaint is also seeking $300,000 in damages for each plaintiff.

One plaintiff in the suit was threatened by parole officers while he was sick at home, a day after he was supposed to have reported for parole. Although his wife had called in to leave the message that he was ill, officers came with loaded revolvers, threatening the parolee as well as his children. They searched the entire apartment, including the parolee's 12-year-old daughter. Shortly after, the parolee was arrested and charged with violating parole regulations.

G.I. RIGHTS GROUP FORMED

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

independent of the Army, and demand our rights. The brass never will give us anything out of the kindness of their hearts. For us to rely on the brass and their laws (the UCMJ) to change things in favor of enlisted people, would be like the Jews waiting for another Hitler to set them free.

"Instead of taking the Army's intimidating tactics on our knees we've decided to fight back on our feet.

"We would like to get together with other G.I.s. and concerned civilians, to do something about the problems that we, as enlisted people, face. If you are interested, and want to know more about SIR, then contact us at P.O. Box 400, Killeen, Texas 76545."

OUR HEALTH

SAFETY AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

The following is Part 2 of a continuing series in THE BLACK PANTHER on "Safety and the Industrial Worker." This week's selection is a continuation of an explanation of workers' rights under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

We wish to thank the School for Workers, Industrial Safety Training Program, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for providing us with this information.

PART 2

6. To be informed by the OSHA officer if exposed to an imminent danger or occupational health hazards involving possibility of death or serious injury. To see publicly posted notices of OSHA citations of safety violations in the workplace. To receive copies of citations and proposed penalties upon request. To observe and have access to results of required occupational health studies conducted by the employer or OSHA representatives.

7. To file a complaint with federal OSHA authorities if a state of emergency fails to administer a state program as effectively as required by OSHA. To appeal to the Secretary of Labor, and ultimately to Federal court, if OSHA fails to carry out its mission in a responsible and timely manner.

8. To be notified if the employer seeks a variance, with the right to appeal any variance granted by OSHA. To contest the length of the hazard abatement period granted the employer by OSHA or its state administrative agency.

9. To request an informal review of an OSHA officer's refusal to issue a citation, or any other issue related to an inspection, citation, notice of proposed penalty, or notice of intention to contest a citation. To receive a written statement as to why a citation was not issued in particular instances.

10. To file a complaint with OSHA (within 30 days) if an employee has been discriminated against as a result of exercising his or her rights under OSHA.

11. To appeal any decision of the OSHA Review Commission (within 60 days of its order).

MARYLAND PEN. COLLECTIVE MEMBER DENIED PAROLE

(Baltimore, Md.) — On March 4, 1975, Warren Nelson, a member of the Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC), was denied parole for no apparent rational reason. Brother Warren was told by the parole board that he was an "above average inmate, intelligent and with good recommendations," but the board also felt that considering the sentence (20 years), the fact that this was Brother Warren's first time up for parole and the fact that he's still in a maximum security institution, he should be given an eighteen (18) month setoff.

This was their rationale: an above average inmate with good recommendations, "normally we give an inmate a 36 month setoff his first time up with 20 years."



Maryland Pen. brothers (left to right) JAMES TAYLOR, MARSHALL CONWAY and JOHN PATTERSON.

This serves only to further support the fact that even with the assistance of supposedly respectable institutional "self-help" organizations, recommendations from the institutional education department as well as correctional housing officials, members of MPISC and other politically concerned and aware prisoners are given parole consideration that is equal to none.

The Maryland Penitentiary is locat[illegible] in the heart of Baltimore. The guard force is predominately Blac[illegible] and the parole board, while allegedly functioning in the interest of the community, is lily White and obviously racist. The activities of this board go unchallenged because of the prison administration's ability to effectively place restrictions on any community attendance and observation at parole hearings. The prison population is 96 per cent Black.

MPISC has always demanded and been an advocate of community control of prisons and its parole boards. But this expressed concern in many cases has led to the continued harassment of its collective members.

After considering the assertion from the parole board, when Brother Warren asked, "Are you recommending I be transferred to a minimum security institution?" The reply was, "Oh no! We suggest you try to get there."

The Maryland penal system is so overcrowded that reservations have to be made from one institution to another before a prisoner is transferred. Thus, prisoners wait for months on end after being scheduled for transfer to lesser security institutions. It follows predictably then that very soon prisoners will also be denied parole for employment and other economic-related reasons.

Although Brother Warren's parole denial is the most recent negative development regarding MPISC's struggle here at Maryland Penitentiary, Brother Marshal Conway and Thomas Gaither, MPISC members who were found not guilty of stabbing a prison guard, continue to languish on deathwing with no legitimate charge.☐



LEOLA BLEDSOE, mother of murdered brother Joseph Hebert, at inquest hearing.

SEATTLE D.A. REFUSES TO CHARGE KILLER COP

(Seattle, Washington) — The County Prosecutor's office here has announced it will not prosecute White police officer Allen Earlywine despite an inquest jury's decision released on March 27, 1975, that Earlywine was not justified when he shot and killed Brother Joseph L. Hebert, Jr. on February 15, 1975, in the Central District of Seattle.

Prosecutor Christopher Bailey ignored the action of the six-person inquest jury, including two Black persons, in finding in a vote of 5 to 1 that the killing was unjustified. The jury also voted 4 to 2 that Earlywine was not justified in shooting Brother Hebert. However, the jury voted 4 to 2 that Earlywine did think his life was in danger.

On the basis of this last vote, Prosecutor Bailey said he will not prosecute because the jury found that Earlywine feared for his life. The assumption being, therefore, that the killer does not warrant prosecution.

The jury, which deliberated for three hours, had heard two days of testimony in connection with the shooting. Earlywine and his partner, officer James Dyment, had stopped Brother Hebert because they had allegedly received a radio message of a robbery by five Black men.

CLAIM

Earlywine claimed that Brother Hebert ran, then stopped, turned and crouched. Earlywine claimed he thought that Hebert had a gun in his hand and therefore shot and killed the young brother.

However, despite earlier claims by the police autopsy officials that Brother Hebert was shot in the forehead, speedy action by the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party, resulted in securing a copy of the autopsy report. The autopsy report showed that Hebert, was in fact, shot from behind, behind his left ear.

Also, in testimony before the jury, Earlywine revealed that he did not give an order to "Stop, or I will shoot," despite having claimed earlier that he had ordered the brother to stop. Before the jury, Earlywine claimed that his partner, Dyment gave such an order.

However, Dyment in his testimony said he was not at the scene at the time of the shooting.

Tension was high in the courtroom as the jury announced it had reached a decision on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

FALSE TESTIMONY REVEALED IN ATTICA TRIAL

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - Prosecution witnesses against Attica Brothers Dacajeweiah (John Hill) and Charley Joe Pernasilice have revealed that their testimony was influenced by state officials through threats and rewards and that they were encouraged to change their testimony before the trial to make it more incriminating.

At the same time, the trial judge has blocked testimony concerning the roles of state officials in the 1971 prison uprising which caused the deaths of guard William Quinn and 42 other people.

Quinn allegedly died of injuries received during the first moments of the Attica uprising when prisoners overpowered guards and took control of the prison. The state is now trying to hold Charley Joe and Dacajeweiah responsible for Quinn's death.

The defense has argued that the two young Native Americans are being made scapegoats for the Attica uprising and that the case is a frame up designed to shift the blame for Attica away from responsible government officials.

"These two men had nothing to do with the death of William Quinn," one of the defense attorneys told the jury in an opening statement. "They represent the state's decision to try to explain away the tragedy of Attica with the bodies of two young men."

The defense has been prevented from introducing any evidence about events at Attica before or after Quinn was allegedly assaulted. The jurors, many of whom said when they were selected that they knew little or nothing about the Attica uprising, have thus been permitted to hear practically nothing in the courtroom that would explain the underlying causes of the uprising and the issues at stake in the trial.

No testimony has been permitted about the subhuman living conditions and degrading attacks on personal dignity at Attica prior to the uprising. No discussion has been allowed of the Attica prisoners' numerous unsuccessful attempts to gain improved conditions at the prison through peaceful and democratic means. No mention has been made of the arbitrary punishment of two prisoners the day before the uprising began because of an alleged fight which never took place. No statements have been admitted concerning the 31 demands raised by the prisoners during the rebellion.

The judge has blocked all references to the massacre of September 13, 1971, and the brutal reprisals against the survivors, including Dacajeweiah and Charley Joe. He has ruled out evidence about the apparently deliberate executions during the massacre of many of the prisoners who were present when the guard Quinn was allegedly injured, and who were quite possibly singled out at that time as those responsible for Quinn's death.

The judge has stopped all questions about former Governor Rockefeller's personal appointment of special judges and prosecutors to handle the Attica situation, thereby assuring that his own responsibility for what happened there — including the death of William Quinn — would never be exposed. He has refused to permit discussion of the $9 million in public money spent to finance the state's fabricated

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Attica inmates (top) talk to state officials during the 1971 rebellion. Below are captive guards.

JURY SELECTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

for defendant David Johnson. The affidavit charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and the state's criminal investigation bureau with plotting Brother Jackson's assassination and the August 7, 1970, shootout at the Marin County Civic Center in which his younger brother, 17-year-old Jonathan, two San Quentin Black inmates and Marin County Superior Court Judge Harold Haley were killed during the younger Jackson's courageous bid to free three Black inmates charged with the murder of a Soledad Prison guard.

The affidavit also charged the Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS) of the LAPD with placing paid informers within the Southern California (Los Angeles) Chapter of the Black Panther Party in an effort to disrupt and discredit the Party, and frame its leading members for various crimes. (See Cover story.)

During the week's proceedings, only three Black people were among those interviewed from the jury panel. The others were overwhelmingly White, middle class and middle-aged. The panel made a mockery of justice in stating some of their "hardship" reasons for not being able to sit on the juy. These "hardships" ranged all the way from that of one woman who didn't want to postpone her vacation to Europe to a man who wanted to be with his daughter when she had foot surgery. Another woman admitted that she was "prejudiced" because her husband was a former San Quentin Prison guard.

Nevertheless, in an obvious move to fill the jury with the people totally unsympathetic to the Six, Judge Broderick approved most of those interviewed. He also flouted normal courtroom proceedings by refusing to allow defense counsel to question the jury panel. When counsel repeatedly objected, Broderick denied all their motions.

The insanity and terror produced in the courtroom — spectators and members of the press are locked in the courtroom following a thorough search — was momentarily broken by Brother Spain who flashed an "Elect Elaine" (Elaine Brown, popular community political leader, is currently a frontrunning candidate for Oakland City council, District #3) sticker on his briefcase. The courtroom, which a minute before had been deadly silent, suddenly came alive. ☐

ON THE RELEVANCE OF THE CHURCH
By Huey P. Newton

The church has for decades been one of the most stable institutions in the community. At one point in the history of the Black Panther Party, a close relationship between the church and the Party became unharmonious. It was a situation which needed immediate correction and was one of the primary concerns of Brother Huey P. Newton when he was released from jail in August, 1970.

In an address delivered at the Center for Urban Black Studies, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, California, in May, 1971, entitled "On the Relevance of the Church," Brother Huey, in his role as chief theroretician and leader of the Black Panther Party, re-examined the Party's relationship to the church, and the meaning of the church within the overall community.

PART 1

Since 1966, the Black Panther Party has gone through many changes; it has been transformed. I would like to talk to you about that and about contradictions. I would also like to talk about the Black Panther Party's relationship with the community as a whole and with the church in particular.

Some time ago when the Party started, I was interested in strengthening the Black community — rather its comprehensive set of institutions because if there is one thing we lack it is community. We do have one institution that has been around for some time and that is the church. After a short harmonious relationship with the church, in fact a very good relationship, we were divorced from the church and shortly after that found ourselves out of favor with the whole Black community.

We found ourselves in somewhat of a void, alienated from the whole community. We had no way of being effective as far as developing the community was concerned. The only way we could aid in that process of revolution — and revolution is a process rather than conclusion or a set of prinicples, or any particular action — was by raising the consciousness of the community. Any conclusion or particular action that we think is revolution is really reaction, for revolution is a developmental process. It has a forward thrust which goes higher and higher as man becomes freer and freer. As man becomes freer he knows more about the universe, he tends to control more and he therefore gains more control over himself. That is what freedom is all about.

A NEW THING

I want now to talk about the mistakes that were made. I hate to call them mistakes because maybe they were necessary to bring about change in the Party, the needed transformation. I am sure they will build up and hurl us into a new thing.

But the church also has been going through phases of develoment. It too has found itself somewhat isolated from the community. Today, the church is striving to get back into favor with the community. Like the church the Black Panther Party is also trying to reinstate itself with the community.

A short time ago there was an article in the Black Panther paper called "The Defection of Eldridge Cleaver from the Black Panther Party and the Defection of the Black Panther Party from the Black Community." I would like to concentrate now upon the defection of the Party. That is, the larger unit. I hate to place blame upon individuals in our Party particularly since they are always governed by a collective called the Central Committee. Even when I disagree with the Central Committee (and I did much disagreeing and arguing when I was in prison, but I was out-voted), after the vote I supported the position of the Party until the next meeting.

I think, at first, that we have to have some organized apparatus in order to bring about the necessary change. The only time we leave our political machine or our institution altogether is when we feel that we cannot bring about the necessary change through the machine, and the very posture of the organization or the institution will strip us of our individual dignity. I felt that this was true of the Party, and although it could be argued, *I personally thought that the Party should still be held together.* I knew if I left we would have to form a new Party, a new institution in order to be that spur or that guiding light in the community. Also I would have to contend with new contradictions.

RULING PRINCIPLE

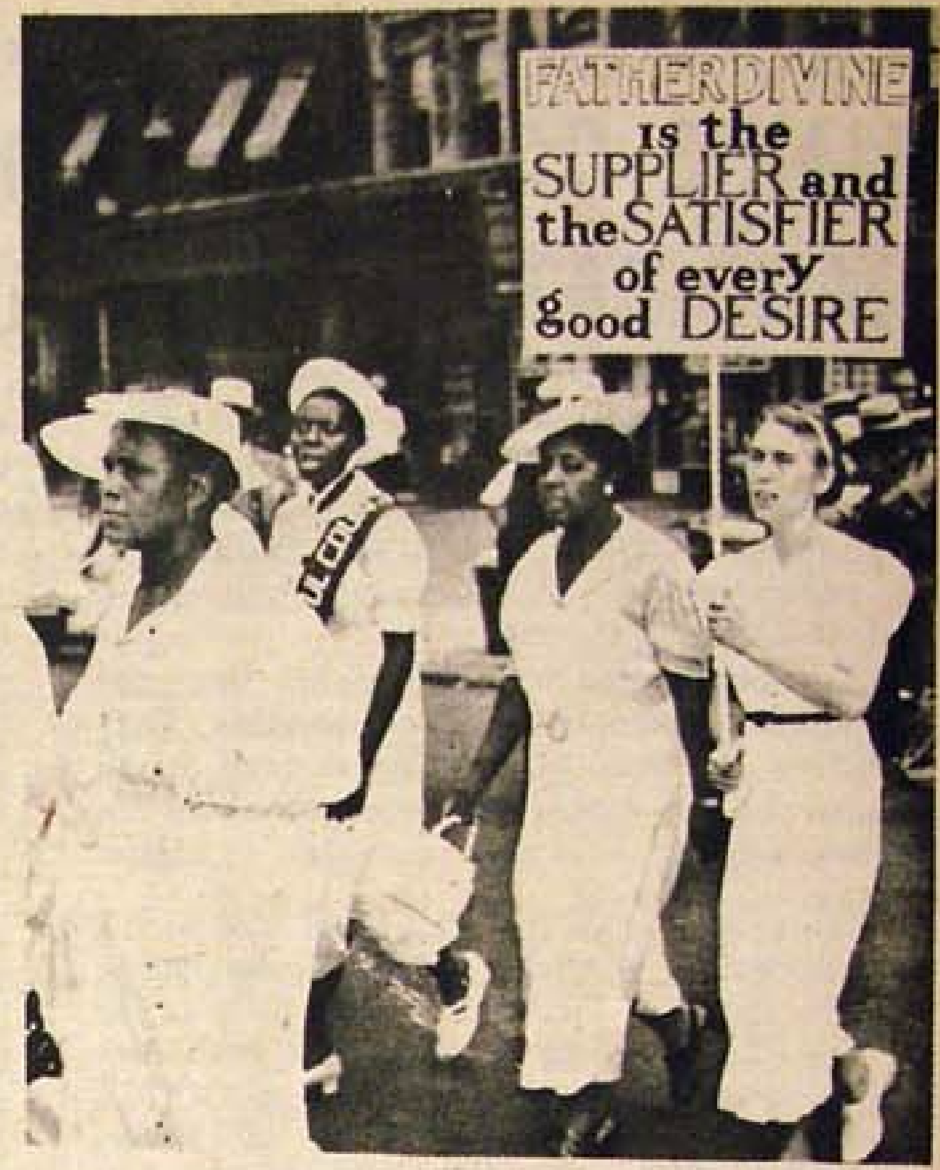
We always say that contradictions are the ruling principle of the universe. I use that word time and time again because I think that it is responsible for much suffering. When things collide they hurt, but collision is also responsible for development. Without contradictions everything would be stagnant. Everything has an internal contradiction including the church.

Contradiction, or the strain of the lesser to subdue that which controls it, gives motion to matter. We see this throughout the universe in the physical as well as the biological world. We also see this in cultures. Development comes with the phenomenon we call acculturation. That is, two societies meet and when their cultures collide because they have a contradiction, both are modified. The stronger shows less change and the weaker more change. All the time the weaker is attempting to gain dominance over the stronger. But something happens, they both will never be the same again because they have reached a degree of synthesis. In other words, it is all working toward the truth of the trinity: thesis, anti-thesis, synthesis. This principle of contradiction, this striving for harmony, operates in all of our disciplines.

OPPOSE EVILS

The Black Panther Party was formed because we wanted to oppose the evils in our community. Some of the members in the Party were not refined — we were grasping for organization. It wasn't a college campus organization; it was basically an organization of the grassroots, and any time we organize the most victimized of the victims we run into a problem. To have a Party or a church or any kind of institution, whether we like it or not, we have to have administrators. How an institution, organization, or the Party in this case, functions, as well as how effective it is depends upon how knowledgeable and advanced in thinking the administrators are. We attempt to apply the administrative skills of our grassroots organization to the problems that are most frequently heard in the community.

TO BE CONTINUED



The church has long played an important role in the Black community.

CANDIDATE FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 1

MARIE CONVERSE: CONCERNED CANDIDATE FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL



Ms. MARIE CONVERSE

(Oakland, Calif.) — One of the key factors motivating Ms. Marie Converse in her bid for the District 1 seat on the Oakland City Council is the history of a lack of responsiveness on the part of the majority of the present Councilmen to concretely deal with the many and varied problems facing this city.

She points out, for example, that the incumbent against whom she is running, Felix Chialvo, has been on the City Council for 16 years and has "used the seat primarily, but unsuccessfully, as a stepping stone to higher office."

Ms. Converse, on the other hand, has been a North Oakland resident/activist for the past 15 years, and has involved herself in a broad range of community improvement activities. She has held leadership positions on OCCUR (Oakland Citizen's Committee on Urban Renewal), the North Oakland District Council, St. Theresa's Mother's Club, YWCA, the Housing Task Force of ABAG (Association of Bay Area Governments) and the League of Women Voters.

Like Elaine Brown, the popular community leader running for the City Council's 3rd District seat, Marie Converse has concentrated much of her campaigning efforts speaking to the need for greater neighborhood and community involvement in the city's decision-making process.

"I have been a neighborhood activist and I know how urgent it is that residents be listened to before plans are made affecting the quality of life in a neighborhood," Ms. Converse says.

At a recent NAACP Candidate's Night held at Allen Temple Baptist Church in East Oakland, Ms. Converse said that she envisions community involvement in decision-making taking place prior to the Council's public work sessions, since many times by that stage, "it's really too late to have any meaningful input."

COMMUNITY PLANNERS

"You have to talk about bringing the planners into the community, having them work with the people in the neighborhoods, helping the people in the neighborhoods put together a plan and then bring it up through the (city) process. This way," Ms. Converse feels, "ideas will actually match the neighborhood when the plan is finished."

Later on that same evening, Ms. Converse said that she, again like Ms. Brown favors rotating Council meetings and work sessions throughout local neighborhoods in order to increase citizen participation. She feels that such meaningful community involvement, with a corresponding downgrading of the influence of "downtown business interests run by Piedmonters and Contra Costans (a neighboring county" is an important factor in the revitalization of Oakland.

On the issue of jobs and easing the skyrocketing rates of unemployment, Ms. Converse feels that because Oakland is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic city, strong affirmative action programs are very necessary. A former member of an ad hoc committee that helped to draw up affirmative action guidelines for the Oakland Redevelopment Agency, and a member of the follow-up monitoring committee

CANDIDATE FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 7

MARY MEREDITH: "MY INTERESTS ARE THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS"

(Oakland, Calif.) — "My interests are the people's interests." This simple but heartfelt declaration is one of Mary Meredith's primary reasons for running as a Democratic candidate for Oakland City Council, District #7.

Ms. Meredith, whose enthusiasm and sincerity bubbles out when she talks, is seriously concerned about the city of Oakland. She believes that Oakland's potential for growth has not been fully tapped for the last 10 years and cites the need to establish "an open door policy at City Hall" and to stop "government by crisis. Oakland's potential for future growth and development is great. We must elect officials who recognize this potential."

Several of the candidates for Oakland City Council have stated the importance of bringing the massive revenues from the Port of Oakland into the city and using them for badly needed social and economic programs. Such a situation does not presently exist. One reason is the overwhelming lack of Oakland residents who are employed by the Port. Until this goal can be reached, Ms. Meredith proposes a tax base cut for businesses which would make the hiring of Oakland residents a priority. "We've got to keep the money flowing in Oakland," she adds.

Mary is particularly concerned about the growing unemployment of Oakland's minority men, and feels that the creation of a tax base cut for businesses which give priority to hiring Oakland residents will contribute significantly to eliminating this problem.

Commenting on the housing crisis, particularly severe in East Oakland, Ms. Meredith favors eventually placing the long list of persons who need homes into the over 1,200 abandoned homes in East Oakland. She recommends the use of federal Community Development funds to rebuild these homes.

Along with Elaine Brown, Democratic candidate for the City Council, District #3, Ms. Meredith would like to see the City Council take government directly to the people and hold its meetings in the neighborhoods. As a full-time employee for Catholic Social Services, where she is a family counselor, Sister Meredith knows the virtual impossibility of working people being able to attend day-time City Council meetings.

"Meetings should be held whenever it is convenient for the people," she declares. Mary would like to implement "Constitutent Days," popularized in the Bay Area by Congressman Pete Stark, during which City Council representatives regularly meet with the people they represent.

Responding to a common criticism lodged by those opposed to the election of Black candidates, that if elected they will concentrate solely on the problems of Black people in the flatlands, Ms. Meredith asserts, "I have said that I am a candidate of all the people, and I mean that I am a candidate of all the people. I know that people who live in the hills (most of whom are White) have their own problems, and I would expect to deal with them if elected."

Mary favors the elimination of the present system of electing City Council members at-large (whereby everyone throughout the city votes for each candidate). She believes elections should take place on a district level because "you have more control over your representatives."

The mother of four children, Mary is deeply concerned about the youth of the city. She proposes the development of programs for young minority adults whose boredom and lack of employment has contributed to the increasing crime rate in the city. Mary is also interested in creating greater cooperation between senior citizens and youth. "They must learn to respect each other," she notes.

On the issue of consumer protection, Mary is pledged to work for the establishment of an Office of Consumer Protection to provide information to help consumers in court, government commissions and legislative hearings, using both class action suits and individual representation for those unable to afford legal services.

Recognizing the continuing problems plaguing Oakland's public schools, Sister Meredith calls for better working relations between the school system and the city government. She would also like to abolish the duplication of services currently being provided by the city's

as well, Ms. Converse is aware of the many sided problems which can arise in the attempt to ensure implementation of strong affirmative action.

"It isn't just how many bodies you have on the job," Ms. Converse says, "it's how many subcontracts with community people having some of those contracts. That's how we get money into the community — to fix the house, and spend in neighborhood businesses. That's how we will ultimately get our downtown area to work, if people in Oakland have the money."

RESOURCES

Ms. Converse also feels that the resources at the Port of Oakland must be harnessed to benefit all local citizens. Pointing out that the Port has an almost meaningless "we shall" type of clause for affirmative action, she believes that "we have to begin to deal with the Port as a major employer." She also feels that Port revenues should be used to cover the current crises in education and city services, and has demanded a thorough investigation of the amount of possessory income tax paid by restaurants and industries which lease Port-owned land.

In the area of housing, Marie Converse has acquired considerable experience and expertise as a member of the OCCUR Housing Committee, ABAG's Task Force on Housing, and the Landmark Preservation Commission.

"Ten years ago, I was warned of the danger of deteriorating and abandoned housing in our city," Ms. Converse says, "and (at the time) I pointed out the special needs for low, moderate and middle income housing in Oakland, as well as special facilities for senior citizens. These needs have not been met, while luxury developments in the hills primarily deprive us of much needed open space."

She favors a vigorous loan and subsidy program for housing construction and rehabilitation.

Concerning public safety, Marie Converse believes that empty rhetoric about "law and order" is not enough. Emphasizing a strict enforcement policy against violent crime, Ms. Converse also is concerned at getting to the roots of crime — boredom, unemployment and discrimination. She also desires a serious re-evaluation of the so-called "victimless" crime laws, because "they impinge upon personal freedom and take up an inordinate amount of police attention when violent crimes are rampant in all parts of the city."

Ms. Converse maintains a campaign headquarters at 4223 Telegraph Avenue, phone number 658-2168. Her organizational endorsements include: the Alameda County Democratic Central Committee; Montclair/Greater Oakland Democratic Club; Muleskinner Democratic Club; CBS Democratic Club; Oakland Federation of Teachers; and the Oakland Education Association. Individual endorsements include: Congressman Ron Dellums; Assemblyman Ken Meade; and Supervisor Tom Bates.□



Ms. MARY MEREDITH

Recreation Department and the Library Department.

The creation of a national land use and environmental planning act and increased research into alternate energy sources and uses are among Ms. Meredith's suggestions for solving environmental and energy problems.

Ms. Meredith's organizational endorsements include the United Auto Workers (UAW), the Montclair/Greater Oakland Democratic Club, the Muleskinners Democratic Club, the CBS Democratic Club and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. Among those individuals who have endorsed her candidacy are Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, Congressman Fortney (Pete) Stark, State Assemblyman Ken Meade, NAACP Executive Director Alphonso Galloway, and businessmen and community activists Otho Green and Virtual Murrell.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

GUINEAN NEWSPAPER

"THIRD WORLD PEOPLE DEMAND A CHANGE..."

(Conakry, Guinea) - A Guinean newspaper here has added its voice to the growing demand among Third World countries for the creation of a new world economic order to crush corrupt Western imperialism.

In a recent article, the Guinean newspaper, *Horoya*, stated: "The Third World people demand a change in the old economic order which we are shaking...

"It is necessary to change (the) world economic relations and establish a new international monetary system in which the developing countries can play a leading role and take part in the management."

Horoya noted that the recent numerous international economic meetings have "reflected the fervent aspiration for this change and worked out common strategy.

The newspaper went on to point out that a number of actions have been taken to nationalize several multi-national companies, foreign industries and large agricultural enterprises.

Commenting on the struggle aginst the present Western-dominated economic order, *Horoya* said:

"The poor countries have been awakened. They have (gotten) organized and are able to launch more offensives. The debate on the question of raw materials and development in the United Nations last year demonstrates what remarkable progress the offensive in various continents have made."

The newspaper cautions against overconfidence on the part of the Third World: "The poor countries have secured brilliant political victories, but this does not mean imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism will not resort to new maneuvers, threats and aggressions."

Reminding the Third World that "the struggle is protracted and tortuous," *Horoya* concludes: "It is of great significance that the developing countries have become aware of the root cause of their poverty and economic inequities. They are sure to win victory if they remain united."

"IMPERIALIST SCHEME" CHARGED IN MURDER OF Z.A.N.U. LEADER

(Lusaka, Zambia) - The murder of Herbert Chitepo, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) "is part of the imperialist schemes to systematically eliminate the ZANU leadership that has spearheaded the armed struggle in Zimbabwe," according to a statement issued by the office of ZANU here, as reported by *Hsinhua*.

Herbert Chitepo was killed instantly on March 18 when his car was blown up by a landmine buried in the driveway of his home. Also killed was an associate and a two-year-old child. A third associate was injured seriously by the blast.

The explosion shattered windows in Mr. Chitepo's house and three other houses. The tap of the car was blown onto the roof of his home. The child was playing outside his home next door and was hit by pieces from the car.

The ZANU statement says: "Chitepo's tragic death was the work of Rhodesian settler spies, imperialists and enemies of the Zimbabwe revolution." It points out: "The enemy wants to put ZANU into submission" and cites the fact that ZANU president Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole was arrested "because of his firm and resolute stand on the question of immediate majority rule in Zimbabwe."

Chitepo has been subjected to "the most naked and wanton smear campaign by the imperialist press in recent months," the statement continues, "for his firm and resolute stand on the question of immediate majority rule in Zimbabwe on the basis of one man, one vote."



Camouflaged ZANU guerrillas on military maneuvers. "Zimbabwe shall be free and independent."

The statement expresses the conviction that the imperialist tactics of murder will not work. It says: "In Mozambique, the imperialists killed Eduardo Mondlane, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, and the people of Mozambique got their independence. In 1973, the imperialists murdered Amilcar Cabral, president of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau got independence.

"Today, the imperialists extended their murder campaign to Zimbabwe by brutally killing Chitepo. And Zimbabwe shall be free and independent."

Herbert Chitepo was a lawyer and a consistent opponent of compromise with the racist government of Rhodesia. After obtaining a B.A. degree from Fort Hare University College in South Africa, Chitepo went to England where he became a research assistant at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London in 1949.

Chitepo was the first Black from Rhodesia to attain a law degree.

Chitepo had, the day before his tragic death, been among the nationalist leaders who met Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the African National Council (ANC), when he arrived in Zambia. He also among those who took part in the talks with President Kaunda recently and was to attend the second round of talks on questions concerning moves toward majority rule in Rhodesia.

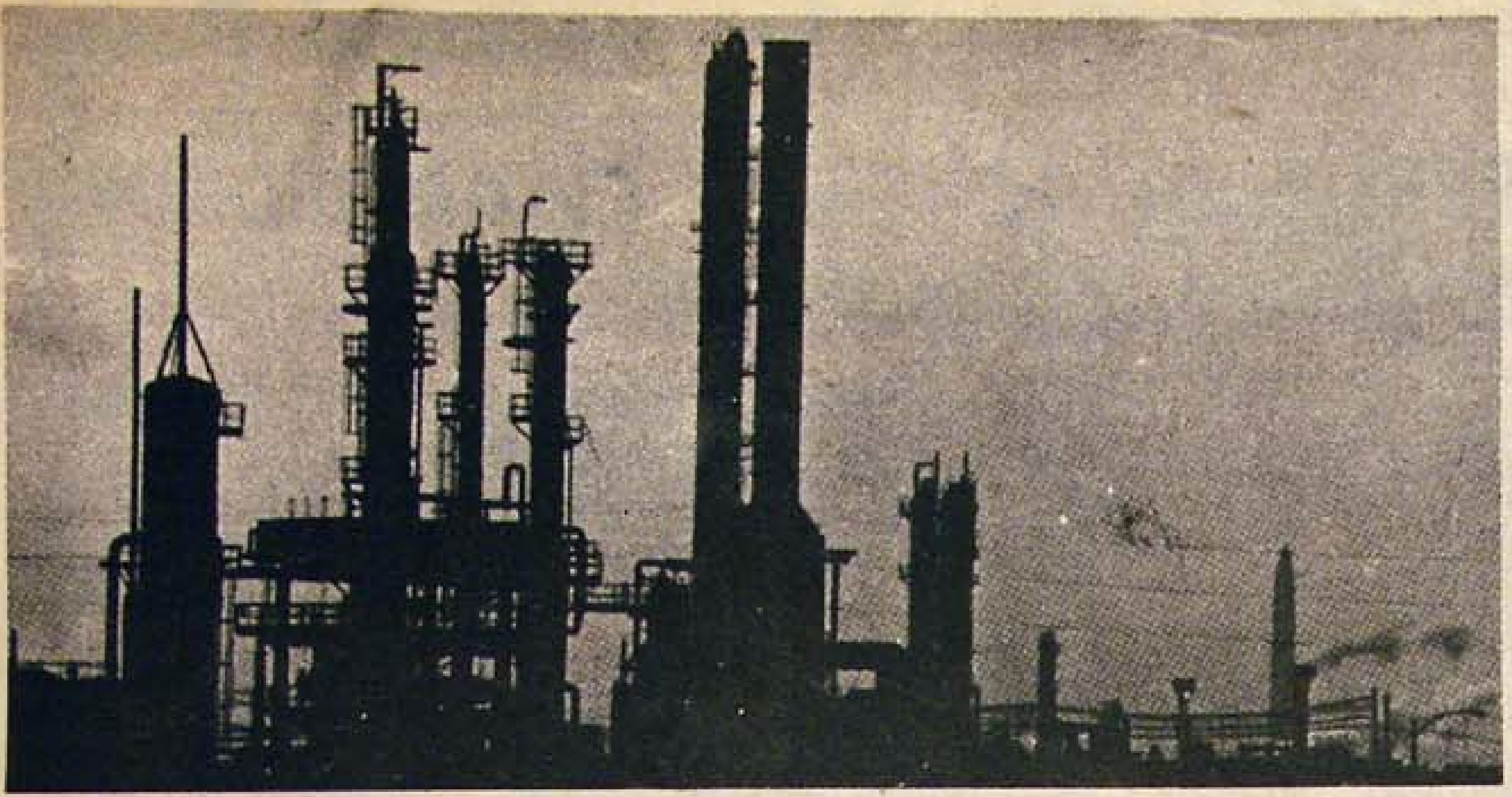
Meanwhile, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, has appealed to



Slain ZANU leader HERBERT CHITEPO.

Rhodesia's Black leaders to prepare for a renewed war against the White minority government.

A mobilization call, issued on March 19 by the committee's headquarters said the assassination of Chitepo was "final proof that the government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith was not interested in a peaceful settlement." The Rhodesian regime denied responsability for the death. A spokeman said "allegations" were expected but "there was no evidence to support them."



Arab heads of state and kings met recently in Egypt and called for greater control by Arab states of their natural resources.

ARAB PETROLEUM CONGRESS DECLARES OIL "A DEFENSIVE WEAPON"

(Dubai, Egypt) - The Ninth Arab Petroleum Congress adopted a resolution here recently reaffirming "the rights of Arab states to use oil as a defensive weapon" in their struggle to liberate occupied Arab territories and obtain the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Reporting on the Congress, *Hsinhua* quoted the resolution as saying: "The Congress is convinced that the Arab states should dominate their national resources and use them for the development of their national economy and prosperity of their nation. The Congress declares its support to all steps to consolidate their national direct domination of the oil resources."

The resolution also declared the Arab Petroleum Congress' full support of the principles recently adopted by the heads of states and kings of the Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at its first summit meeting. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, March 22, 1975.)

Attacking attempts to blame the energy "crisis" on Arab states, the resolution said: "The Congress studied the so-called energy crisis and the attempts to hold the oil-exporting countries responsible for it.

"The Congress denounces such attempts and declares that the so-called energy crisis is merely one of the aspects of overall economic crisis plaguing the Western industrial countries. The policy of these countries is responsible for this crisis."

The resolution calls on Arab countries to take the necessary steps to maintain the purchasing power of their oil funds and protect them against any monetary devaluations.

The Ninth Arab Petroleum Congress urged Arab countries to spend more time training their own personnel and coordinating their activities in scientific research in the oil industry.

Egyptian delegate Ibrahim Sakr, in his speech to the Congress, analyzed the growing conflict between the U.S. and Russia, pointing out that: "Small countries of the Third World can use the contention (conflict) and contradictions between the superpowers so that the emerging and developing countries can consolidate their strength."

Kuwaiti delegate Ali Khasawneh strongly condemned the U.S for its repeated military threats against the oil-producing countries. He proposed that Arab oil-producing countries work to build their own tanker fleet in order to end domination of oil transportation by foreign oil countries.

At a group meeting, Pai Cheng-chi, observer for the People's Republic of China, expressed his country's firm support for the Arab people's struggle to defend their national rights and petroleum interests.

The Congress was held from March 11 to 16. Attending the closing session were Rashed Bin Said Al Maktum, vice president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE); Mareh Said Al-Oteiba, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources; delegates from other Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and observers from non-Arab countries. □

O.P.E.C. AID TO 3rd WORLD TOTALS $17 BILLION

(Paris, France) — A recently released report shows that aid given by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to Third World countries totaled $17 billion in 1974, a figure which surpassed many times over that given by industrialized countries over a period of several years.

The $17 billion represents 10.2 per cent of the gross national product of the 13 OPEC member nations. Four billion was transferred in cash, and the remaining $13 billion in credit and other forms.

The industrialized countries, on the other hand, have continued to violate the resolution of the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations (U.N.), which states that industrialized countries are required to spend one per cent of their gross national product to finance development programs in Third World countries.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

KENYA

The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), are providing $15 million for a group farm rehabilitation project in Kenya. The project, with an estimated total cost of $23.2 million, will aid in the rehabilitation of 90 group-owned large-scale mixed farms and 36 group-owned coffee estates. The Bank loan of $7.5 million will be for 25 years, including five years of grace. It will carry interest at the rate of 8½ per cent per year. The IDA credit of $7.5 million will be for 50 years, including 10 years of grace. It is interest free except for three-fourths of one per cent service charge to cover IDA's administrative expenses.

GUINEA

President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea said on March 10, at the closing session of the first conference of the National Revolutionary Council, that Guinea's aim is to stop importing grain, and called on the nation to develop self-sufficiency in food-grains. He is quoted by *Hsinhua* news agency from Conakry, the capital of Guinea, as saying: "To be self-sufficient means the resolve to utilize effectively the people's latent capacity, that is, more effective control over the country's natural resources and satisfactory solution of all problems facing the people."

UNITED NATIONS

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the United Nations organization has recommended Category I status for the Organization of African Trade Union Unity with the U.N. Category I organizations are those "which are concerned with most of the activities of the (United Nations Economic and Social) Council and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that they have marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations, and are closely involved with the economic and social lives of the peoples of the areas they represent and whose membership, which should be considered, is broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries."

DAVIS CONFIRMED TO AFRICAN POST OVER O.A.U. PROTESTS

(Washington, D.C.)- The U.S. Senate unanimously approved the nominations of three controversial foreign service officers on March 11.

The State Department nominees, Nathaniel Davis, Harry Shlaudeman, and William G. Bowdler, confirmed without debate, were approved to fill sensitive State Department posts. All three have been described by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) as "veteran Latin American destabilization experts."

Nathaniel Davis, confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will assume overall responsibility for directing U.S. policy regarding Africa.



Chilean capitol building in Santiago after President Allende's overthrow in 1973.

Davis was U.S. Ambassador to Chile during the military coup that overthrew Salvador Allende's Popular Unity government in 1973. He was also Ambassador to Guatemala from 1969-71 during a U.S. led counterinsurgency effort resulting in the killing of 20,000 Guatemalans.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU), which comprises all 43 Black African governments, had unanimously opposed Davis' nomination in a strongly critical resolution made public February 21.

William Bowdler, who was approved as U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, was also an ambassador to Guatemala, succeeding Davis in 1971. During Bowdler's term the U.S. assisted in an urban terror campaign known as

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

U.N. COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR AMNESTY FOR APARTHEID OPPONENTS

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid has issued an appeal for an international campaign to secure "an immediate and unconditional amnesty" for all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to South Africa's apartheid (segregation) policies.

The appeal was made on March 21, the fifteenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—the murder of 69 African people, peacefully demonstrating for their rights, by heavily armed South African police in 1960. Since then, the U.N. has set aside March 21 as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Noting the South African government's arrogant refusal to abolish apartheid, the appeal states that the country has gone on to "(enact) repressive laws which have no parallel in history."

SOLUTION

On December 16, 1974, the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly laid down the requirements for a peaceful solution to ending apartheid, which include:

(1) Granting unconditional amnesty to political prisoners, banned persons and political refugees.

(2) The repeal of all repressive laws and regulations.

(3) The exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa.

Edwin Ogebe Ogbu of Nigeria, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, said:

"...today we can see that the end of apartheid and racism is near. The momentous developments in southern Africa during the past year...have destroyed the holy alliance against freedom...

"No one but the blind can have any doubt today that racism in South Africa is doomed. The only question is whether a new society will be built with the cooperation of the White minority and its leaders or in the face of their continued resistance...

"Peace can only be secured in South Africa by the eradication of apartheid. There can be no co-existence with racism, no detente with apartheid..."

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim received governmental contributions and pledges totaling $2,218,546 for the U.N. funds to aid the victims of apartheid's policies and racism in southern Africa, as well as for humanitarian and training assistance for people from this region.



Mother holding child exposes sores from malnutrition, a common condition among many Black children living under South Africa's racist apartheid government.

Apartheid's vicious policies have taken their toll on the health of the Black majority of the country, according to a recent survey by the U.N.'s World Health Organization (WHO). The survey was originally requested by the Special Committee Against Apartheid.

The WHO report shows that while there is one doctor for every 400 of South Africa's 3.8 million White settlers, for the country's nearly 15 million Black people, there is only one doctor for every 44,000, one of the world's worst physician rates.

For nurses, the statistics report one to 256 for Whites and one to 1,581 for Blacks. The ratio for doctors and nurses for South Africa's 2.5 million Asians and Coloreds is somewhere in between the Black and White extremes.

The physician ratio between Whites and Blacks is likely to grow, the WHO report states. Its survey showed that in 1973 there were 15 Black graduates from medical schools as compared to 440 Whites.

The 13-page preliminary report entitled *Health Implications of Apartheid* declares: "Apartheid results in the segregation by law of all services for the delivery of health care according to racial groups—those whose need is greatest having the least access to preventive and curative facilities."

ANTIGUA

UNION FOR WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZED

(St. Johns, Antigua) - Recently the National Union Against Unemployment (NUU) was formed here with the aim of securing for Antigua workers control over their lives and their future, through the organization of both workers and the unemployed in one body.

Keithly Williams, writing in a recent issue of *Outlet*, official publication of the Afro-Caribbean Liberation Movement, states that the NUU has as one of its principal aims the "organization of all workers in the state" and at fighting the retrenchment of workers, as well as the present widespread use of strike-breakers.

SECTIONS

The NUU will organize sections of workers. That is, there will be an oil workers committee, a dock workers committee, an airport workers committee, a farm workers committee and a construction workers committee, etc., all toward the aim of establishing "workers power" in Antigua.

Williams writes that the NUU, "states clearly in its founding declaration that it will establish self-help projects through which the unemployed will not only create work for themselves, but they will demonstrate that cooperatives are the key to self-reliant development in this island-state."

Speaking to the Assembly of Unemployed and Workers, as well as representatives of progressive elements in the conventional trade unions of Antigua, Jerome Bleau, a NUU leader, made it clear that the NUU had been launched because "the conventional trade unions have consistently betrayed the interests of workers.

"For there to be any real workers power," Bleau continued, "workers must practice self-government in their own workers organizations. For there to be any real workers power, workers must end the dictatorship of the labor elite who always betray the workers in the interest of Hoteliers, Bird or Walter or Stanley's (large Antigua companies). Workers self-government is the key to the new society and therefore NUU is a new step in that direction."

Asked if the establisment of NUU meant that a new party was to be launched, Brother Ricardo Mapp, founding vice-president of NUU replied: "Any idea of NUU supporting or launching a political party to take part in Pappy-show politics is absolutely out of the question. Definitely out of the question.

"NUU is new and therefore cannot, will not and must not take the old path. After all, no one puts new wines into old bottles. Unless we recognize that workers no longer want just higher wages and better working conditions; until we realize that workers want to end the retrenchment and strike-breaking; until we learn that workers want to control their own labor and the profits from their labor and therefore end unemployment, only then will we understand that NUU is a clear departure from the old mess, and is, in principle and in fact, a great step forward."

The founding convention of the National Union Against Unemployment adopted a resolution stating that the NUU will be created through a series of smaller founding assemblies with various groups of workers.

"All agreed," Keithly Williams writes, "that the road ahead is not easy. However, most workers and unemployeds present were impressed by the fact that the founders of NUU were determined to make 'their word, flesh,' as one unemployed expressed it."□

WORLD SCOPE

PORTUGAL

Portugal's progressive military government last week banned the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat (MRPP), a reputed extremist communist organization. The government also decreed eight year prison terms and $4,000 fines for persons who interfere with the April 25 elections for a constitutional assembly. Alvaro Cunhal, head of the country's communist party, predicted that Portugal will "be on the road to socialism in a relatively short time."

RUSSIA

Russian news media hinted last week that the U.S. may have helped to plot the assassination of Saudi Arabian King Faisal because of the ruler's alleged refusal to lower oil prices. The official government newspaper, *Izvestia*, ran the headline, "Who Fired?" "*There is no need to indicate who did it.*" *Izvestia* said. "The event in Chile and in Cypress give sufficient idea as to who was masterminded the crime."

CAMBODIA

The Defense Department admitted last week that it overestimated the amount of Cambodian aid funds which it claims were overlooked and uncommitted from last year. The original figure was $21.5 million, but that figure has been reduced to $16.9 million, the result of inaccurate bookkeeping by the army, the Pentagon claims. Of this amount, the Pentagon said $15 million worth of ammunition has already been delivered.

RUSSIA

Russia has asked the tottering regime of Cambodian President Lon Nol to close its embassy in Moscow and withdraw its personnel from the country. Moscow has allowed both Lon Nol and the revolutionary forces of the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk to maintain embassies in Moscow despite Russia's opposition to the Lon Nol government.

ENTERTAINMENT

FIRE AND RAIN

as intense as a flame-
warning us
comforting us;
blinding
burning those who can not bear to
feel
see it.

as thorough and far-reaching as a
summer rain
refreshing us
washing away fears/selfish
things;
drowning
choking those who can not be
cleansed by the truth,
who can not hold out their hands
and recieve drops of the
clear water of freedom
like fire and rain
is our love for the people

I REMEMBER TIMES

i remember times when i had love
to give and there was no one to
love
i remember times when i had
truths
to exchange and everyone re-
gretted it
i remember when i found that life
is struggle and they told me that
i wished it that way
i remember times when i cried
while everyone laughed hysteri-
cally
i remember and now while i am
calm everyone is screaming
yelling
pleading with me
to tell them when/how/where
what we
found out and i just remember
times. . .

—These poems by Ericka Huggins are from *Insights and Poems* by Huey P. Newton and Ericka Huggins, soon to be published by City Lights Press.

MOVIE REVIEW

"LENNY" : MARTYR WITHOUT A MOVEMENT

In the early 1960s, the "Establishment" said that the perceptive and witty nightclub performances of a young Jewish stand-up comedian named Lenny Bruce were "without any redeeming social value" and therefore, "obscene." Lenny Bruce, it seems, had a talented ability to combine slightly jaded sex jokes and a mild political critique of society in a unique blend. It didn't really matter how good he actually was, just that he did it, and was good enough to attract some attention among the young.

In response, the "powers that be" arrested Lenny Bruce for spicing up his act with words like "fuck" and "cocksucker," and within five years harassed and busted Lenny Bruce out of existence altogether. When Lenny Bruce OD'd on heroin while sitting naked on a toilet seat in his motel room in 1965, at age 40, the "Establishment," the "powers that be" won their victory. They had busted Lenny for keeps.

It is the story of the life of Lenny Bruce — now a cult hero for the generation of White Americans in their 20s and early 30s — and that life's movement toward an almost fated doom, which is the subject of the very fine and sympathetic movie named *Lenny*.

Lenny is a good movie, a provocative film well worth seeing, deserving of the accolades reaped upon it. For one never having seen the real Lenny Bruce perform (except for a few film clips), Dustin Hoffman turns in a top character actor performance as the sometimes madcap and joyful, sometimes hazed and harassed, Lenny. Valarie Perrine is perfect as Honey, Lenny's ex-stripper, fellow junkie, wife.

Credit Director Bob Fosse, too, with brilliantly controlling the flow of his movie on many levels. As Honey, Lenny's mother and his former agent rap to an unseen "reporter" about their relationships with Lenny and their understandings of his motivations, the different daily experiences of Lenny Bruce's personal life are interspersed with related sometimes very funny, nightclub bits.

As a social phenomena, the rise and fall of Lenny Bruce predates, indeed, almost predicts, many of the White youth movements of the tumultuous decade of the 1960s — the Free Speech Movement, the student-radical movement, the hippie movement. In fact, a good argument can be made with Lenny Bruce as the link between the 1950s beatnik period with those later movements which followed.

It would be too much, however, to credit Lenny Bruce with a conscious contribution to those political struggles. Rather, Lenny comes across with unmistakable naivity about the strengths and determination of the powers which eventually destroyed him. The tragedy of his personal struggle, of his downfall, was certainly based on his underestimation of their strength, and his impotence in attempting to overcome their calculated moves to destroy him.



DUSTIN HOFFMAN portrays comedian Lenny Bruce.

Basically, Lenny Bruce was a night club comic, sporting a sex joke humor from his days of MCing burlesque shows, who lived in a period of time of budding social consciousness and dissatisfactions. He was not a politician or a political leader; he was simply a young White comic caught up in the contradictions of a rapidly changing society. He honestly and with integrity reflected those contradictions, brought them to light for the most critical examination of all, humor, and was finally overwhelmed by them.

After a brief fling in the sun as a coffeehouse celebrity on college campuses, armed with a salty tongue and enough social content to gather a reputation and a following, the harassment of Lenny Bruce was stepped up.

A fluctuating personal relationship with his wife and a addiction to heroin did nothing to aid Lenny through his sea of troubles. Throughout these scenes *Lenny*, the movie, excels. Some of the courtroom scenes, acted from the actual dialogue as it originally took place, are as funny — as "obscene" — as any of the nightclub bits. Here, Dustin Hoffman and Valarie Perrine are both top-notch, convincingly affecting a wide range of moods and emotions.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Thus the Pinell family emigrated from Nicaragua and brought Hugo Pinell, at the age of 12, to San Francisco. Luis Talamentez' family had arrived from Mexico before the war and was crammed into a Los Angeles barrio at the time he was born.

David Johnson was born in San Diego where his mother had followed his father who was in the service. As an infant he was sent back to Tuscon, Arizona, to be raised by his grandmother while his parents went through a divorce. It was not until he was six that his mother remarried in San Diego and sent for him to join her.

The migrating Blacks, the Nicaraguan family, the Chicanos soon found that California, while offering new hope, presented many of the same old problems—poverty, isolation and despair.

STATE PRISON

By the time they reached majority—21 years of age—all of them had been committed to state prison. All of the plaintiffs have explanations which would mitigate the seriousness of the crimes for which they were sentenced. David Johnson's excuse for attempting a burglary with some friends expresses what was the hard fact at the root of the other plaintiff's actions as well: "We and some people got together and decided we needed money." (Cumulative Case Summary Probation Officer's Report.)

Of the plaintiffs, Pinell is the newest arrival on the first tier and he has languished there for three and one-half years. Talamantez, the senior resident, has been confined in his cell on the first tier continuously for almost five years; Drumgo, Tate and Spain over four years, and Johnson more than three and one-half years.

None of the plaintiffs received even the semblance of a hearing prior to being moved to the Adjustment Center. Talamentez, in B Section in March 1970, was accused of assault on another prisoner and whisked to the Adjustment Center to wait while the District Attorney considered his prosecution. For two years his retention in the restrictive confines of the Adjustment Center was justified on the pendency of that prosecution. In February, 1972, when the case finally went to trial, an all-White middle-class jury unanimously acquitted him of the assault charges, but by then a subsequent indictment was substituted as the prison's



San Quentin 6 Brothers (from left to right) LUIS TALAMENTEZ, HUGO PINELL and JOHNNY SPAIN are heavily shackled and chained in court.

reason for retaining him in the Adjustment Center.

Out of frustration at his inability to halt homosexual taunts from notoriously sadistic guard K.E.Thomas, Willie Tate dowsed him with hot water after Thomas prevented Willie from getting yard exercise as punishment for Tate's having reported Thomas' actions to his superior. Prison punishment of Tate was swift: That afternoon, July 27, 1970, he was shoved in an Adjustment Center strip cell where he remained for a week before being confined for an additional 40 days in a quiet cell. He then became a permanent Adjustment Center prisoner.

Johnson, like Tate and Talamantez, came to the Adjustment Center abruptly, without a hearing, on being accused, in May, 1971, of assault on a guard. Though he was retained pending the District Attorney's evaluation of the evidence, Johnson only learned in February, 1974, three years later, that the District Attorney had declined to prosecute.

POLITICAL THINKER

The Adjustment Center is the repository for prisoners charged with or being tried for crimes allegedly committed in prison. Emerging in Soledad as a political thinker in 1970, when fellow prisoner George Jackson was explaining imperialism to prisoners trying to understand the Vietnam War and their own situation, Fleeta Drumgo was a likely target for indictment when a Soledad Prison guard was found dead.

Fleeta and his co-defendants John Clutchette and George Jackson, found themselves transferred to the first tier of the Adjustment Center at San Quentin when their motion for a change of venue in the Soledad Brothers case was granted and the trial moved to San Francisco in June, 1970. He was tried and acquitted, along with John Clutchette, on March 27, 1972.

Politicization of prisoners at Soledad threatened the administrators. In an attempt to break a strike at Soledad in November, 1970, they cracked down, netting Johnny Spain as he strolled through the yard with his own pencilled paraphrases of the prison reform demands of a group of Soledad strikers.

The demands included: Written reasons for prisoners being placed in the hole; an end to prisoners being placed in the hole for political beliefs; cessation of tear gas use; liberalized mail and publication procedures; setting of minimum terms for incarceration and punitive segregation; minimum wages for industry work; prosecution of officers who shoot prisoners; an end to physical brutatlity in prison; freedom for Reis Tejerina, Ahmad Evans, Bobby Seale, Chip Fitzgerald, Los Siete, David Harris and the Soledad Brothers (of those nine were acquitted, and all but Fleeta Drumgo have been freed); an end to gubernatorial appointments to the Adult Authority; creation of a panel to hear prisoner complaints; appointment of Black and Brown counsellors for Folsom prisoners; an end to parole discrimination; and permission for prisoners to be present while their property is searched in prison.

For possession of these demands, on November 4, 1970, Spain was immediately taken to the Soledad "hole" or Adjustment Center known as "O wing."

Crowding problems in O wing forced his transfer to San Quentin where he was put on the first tier of the Adjustment Center despite recommendations in the transfer report which urged the more relaxed program at CMC East and warned that if Spain is "retained in the A.C. setting" the prison "will, in essence, turn him into a long-term segregation case with no possibility for productive program involvement for a prolonged period of time." This prophetic observation was ignored and Spain remains on the first tier of the Adjustment Center.

Medical reasons account for Pinell's arrival at San Quentin's Adjustment Center in June, 1971.

In an attempt to determine the cause of his symptoms and to get a thorough neurological study, Pinell's lawyers obtained an order from the trial judge for Pinell to be transferred to San Quentin from where he could more easily be taken to the University of California's Medical Center to undergo a battery of sophisticated tests and examinations. He was transferred to the first tier of the Adjustment Center in June, 1971, and commenced a series of visits to the medical center. Before the tests were completed, however, he had been accused of being involved in the alleged attempted escape from the Adjustment Center. He was so brutalized after the alleged escape attempt that further tests would have revealed the brutality of the treatment he received in the Adjustment Center. □

TO BE CONTINUED

"LENNY"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Yet, as the arrests continued, as Lenny became more and more confused and harried because he could never quite grasp the answer to the essential question of "Why?" Dustin Hoffman, and the movie itself, just can't come up with the right feeling or mood to depict the frustrations and obsessions to which Lenny finally succcumbed.

It is in these final moments that the movie's obvious sympathy with the fate of Lenny Bruce almost turns against itself. We fail to see the depth of desperation and anguish for what must have been for Lenny Bruce the feeling of a moralist (himself) trapped within a mad maze of corruption and crime — where Lenny Bruce the popular accuser became Lenny Bruce the lonely accused, convinced he was in the right and confronting a narrow-minded White society that told him he was "sick," "dirty."

Interesting personal accounts indicate that Lenny's concern with the law, with courtroom procedure, became an overriding obsession until the time of his death. In *Lenny*, this comes through clearly only just before the very end of the film, when a bailiff has to bodily remove an hysterical Lenny Bruce from the court.

These minor criticisms notwithstanding though, *Lenny* is a movie to be seen by all those interested in understanding the full content of the young White movements of the 1960s. Lenny Bruce was that movement's first martyr. □

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

ATTACK

Even though the concept of circular patterns of movement and linear patterns of movements identify many of the martial arts systems, no one system deals with the fact that there are a finite number of ways to attack. Most traditional styles and systems and their practitioners utilize a *single direct attack* to penetrate opposing defenses. Practitioners of systems such as Tae Kwon Do, Hapkido, Kempo and Shotokan Karate primarily focus on single direct attacks. Many of those who have achieved master's level in their respective styles have not taken an analytical look at the full range of systems of attack and defense. These masters have developed techniques, refined non-practical movements, somewhat, and yet do not see how limited in understanding and performance they are.

There exist five ways that defenses can be penetrated. Single Direct Attacks are the primary means that most systems employ, attacking straight ahead on the opposing center line. Single Angular Attacks are along the opposing center line and then directed angularly towards the point of contact. Progressive Indirect Attacks are intended to unbalance opposing rhythm by a series of attacks focusing first on minor target areas then towards major areas. Hand and Foot Immobilization Attacks focus on trapping, or holding either the hands or feet of an opposing person while target areas are attacked. Attacks by combination, which most systems utilize also, aims at delivering multiple strikes to either one or a number of target areas. The fifth way of penetrating opposing defenses is Attack by Withdrawal — a moving away so as to bring an opponent within a desired striking range. Again, most systems make use of two and sometimes three of these methods at most!

Another point to include is that boxing champion Muhammad Ali, and Jeet Kune Do founder, Bruce Lee, are/were foremost in understanding and utilizing the five mehods of attack, and it was Bruce Lee who first made these analyses.

BLACK TRACK COACH TO TOUR PEOPLE'S CHINA



Chinese athletes enter stadium in Teheran, Iran, during 1974 All-Asian games.

(New York, N.Y.) - Brother Ed Temple, Black Tennessee State track coach has been named coach of the U.S. women's track and field team that will join a 50-member men's track and field team to tour the People's Republic of China in mid-May.

The tour will last three weeks and will include a number of cities of People's China. Activities will include exhibitions and sports clinics. The 85 athletes and an estimated 15 additional persons will be the largest contingent of U.S. sports persons ever to visit People's China.

The first group of U.S. athletes to visit People's China were table tennis players during which tour initial discussions were held concerning the visit of then-President Richard Nixon to China. In 1973, ten U.S. swimmers visited China and conducted clinics and exhibitions, but did not engage in competition.

The present tour required two years of negotiations between the National Committee for U.S.-China Relations, the State Department and representatives of the People's Republic of China. One of the stumbling blocks was the fact that People's China was not a member of the International Amateur Athletes Federation (IAAF), the governing body for international track and field events.

But at its Rome meeting last August, the IAAF revised its rules to grant members the right to engage in competition with non-member nations. The U.S. swimmers that visited China in 1973 were suspended because China had no international affiliation.

China sent a delegation of athletes to the Asian Games last summer in Teheran, Iran. One of their high jumpers cleared 7 feet, 6¼ inches. The world outdoor record in high jumping is 7 feet, 6½ inches held by Dwight Stone of the U.S. The Chinese feat is considered outstanding since track and field sports are widely participated in in China.

Details of the tour are expected to be released soon.

Neil Amdur writing in *The New York Times* states that for the Amateur Athletic Union the trip is its most dynamic international breakthrough since the first track meets between the U.S. and Soviet Union were staged 16 years ago.

He adds that no specific format has been determined yet on how the U.S. team will be chosen for the trip. It is possible, he speculates, that first priority will go to top finishers from the recent AAU National Indoor Championships at Madison Square Garden, along with those Americans who hold national rankings or who will be available at the time.

The dates for the trip may rule out some top U.S. collegiate athletes committed to outdoor meets in this country. According to a State Department official, the AAU attempted to coordinate a date that would satisfy the Chinese and avoid a conflict with the National Collegiate Outdoor Championships, June 5-7 in Provo, Utah.

Cultural groups and sports teams from People's China have visited the U.S. in the recent past. U.S. cultural groups have also visited People's China. However, there has not been a visit to the U.S. by a Chinese track and field team.

"THE QUESTION OF DEATH" By Tom Wicker

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

... death penalty might be approved in the abstract, it would not be "acceptable to an informed public were it even-handedly applied to a substantial proportion of the persons potentially subject to execution."

If the federal Supreme Court adopted that reasoning, it could logically go on to the conclusion that the death penalty is also cruel. To sentence people to death, then to put them through long agonies of waiting and uncertainty during lengthy appeals and legal maneuvering, only in the end to grant reprieve—or perhaps not—is a process of the greatest inhumanity, even in advance of actual execution.

Consider, for example, those 207 persons sent to death row since the Furman decision. The NAACP Legal Defense Fund, which closely monitors these cases, believes none of them are in near danger of execution; but a man—or either of the two women among the 207—under sentence of death is unlikely to be sure of that.

"ASSURANCE"

In North Carolina, where at the end of November, 1974, 65 persons were on death row, Governor Holshouser has indicated he will not permit an execution. But he will not always be in office, and that kind of "assurance," too, is small comfort to those who wait for death or reprieve. The agonizing uncertainty the death penalty engenders is in itself cruel, uncivilized and unworthy of a generous people.

But the Supreme Court need not necessarily move in that direction to find the death penalty un-Constitutional. It could as soundly rule that the unassailable record shows capital punishment to be racially discriminatory.

The Legal Defense Fund estimates that 60 per cent of those now on death row are Black. Nor is that disproportion anything new or temporary.

From 1930 to 1967, Blacks never made up more than 11.1 per cent of the population, or 24 per cent of that in the South. But a brief of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression shows that 48.8 per cent of those executed in the United States in that time span, and 67.5 per cent of those put to death in the South, were Black. Even when the total of executions declined drastically in the 1960s, 43.9 per cent of all those gassed or electrocuted were Black (as were 60.8 per cent in the South).

Even ... is discriminatory; in Pennsylvania, from 1914 to 1958, three times more White than Black murderers had death sentences commuted.

Actually, if similar figures were available, they would show an even greater disproportion of poor people, of whatever race, being executed. But a more sophisticated case has been made by Charles L. Black, Jr., the distinguished Yale legal scholar, in his book, *Capital Punishment: The Inevitability of Caprice and Mistake*.

Mr. Black argues that it is established legal doctrine that "certainty and fixity of standards" of due process are more stringently required as the penalties become more serious; and that Western civilization "has for centuries unambiguously, and with good reason, looked on death as a more serious penalty than imprisonment."

Therefore, the highest standards of due process are required for the conduct of cases that could result in the death penalty. But Mr. Black argues that the American criminal justice system, from arrest through sentencing to execution, is so liable to error, caprice, arbitrariness, prejudice and uncontrolled discretion that in capital cases it is incapable of standards sufficiently rigid to justify the terrible decision between life and death.

"Our system of administering criminal justice," Mr. Black wrote, in words the Supreme Court surely will ponder well, "simply will not decently do as a system for separating out those who are to die."□



Mrs. ARMELIA NEWTON (center), mother of Huey P. Newton, greets BERT SCHNEIDER (back turned) at Book Party

GALA BOOK PARTY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Party prison activist Brother Johnny Spain.

Next on the program was the talented, dynamic Intercommunal Youth Band, directed by Brother Charles Moffett. The band won enthusiastic standing ovations for the three selections it played, "Give Thanks," "Peace on Earth," both original compositions by Brother Moffett, and "Wish Upon a Suite."

Following the band, Elsa Knight Thompson, well known journalist and former news director for KPFA radio, spoke briefly about the vital educational curricula offered by the Intercommunal Youth Institute. A generous collection was then taken for the school.

Certainly the highlight of the Book Party celebration was the beautiful, inspiring speech of Mrs Shirley Graham Du Bois, widow of the late Black leader, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, and mother of David G. Du Bois.

Mrs. Du Bois expressed her great pride in the accomplishments of her son. She then captured the essence of the entire event in her glowing tribute to Brother Newton. Commenting on the spiritual presence of the Black Panther Party leader, Mrs. Du Bois said, "I'm honored to be in this room with him."

She brought tears to the eyes of many as she praised him as a man who "dares to be free. . .a brilliant young man with a mind that's recognized in Africa and China. . .There are Black Panthers all over the world because of Huey Newton."

The afternoon concluded with more socializing and autograph signing in the cafeteria and patio.

Sponsors for the successful celebration were Robert Allen, Elaine Brown, Belva Davis, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Donald Freed, Charles R Garry, Carleton Goodlett, Don Hopkins and Bert Schneider.□

SEATTLE KILLER COP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

the killing. The courtroom was packed with mostly Black observers including the mother of Joe Hebert, Mrs. Leola Bledsoe. When Black District Judge Charles Stokes read the verdict declaring that the killing was not justified, the courtroom spectators burst into applause and shouted "Prosecute!" Joe Hebert's mother quietly wept.

In a particularly dramatic appearance before the jury, attorneys for the Hebert family produced a mannequin's head with a rod protruding from behind the ear to show the path of the bullet fired by Earlywine that killed Joe Hebert. They clearly demonstrated that it was impossible for young Hebert to have been facing Earlywine when the officer shot him.

The Black community of Seattle, particularly the Central District where the Hebert family lives, is aroused and angry at the decision of the prosecutor not to prosecute. Plans are underway to organize the community and the city behind efforts to secure an indictment for murder against Earlywine.□

ATTICA TRIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

prosecutions while the defendants were forced to scrape together their own defense funds through donations.

The judge has reserved his decision on a possible subpoena of Nelson Rockefeller requested by the defense. Rockefeller has made repeated public statements about the death of William Quinn, which contradicts the state's case against Dacajeweiah and Charley Joe. His testimony could clear the brothers of their charges and perhaps expose some of Rockefeller's own culpability.

Finally, the judge has denied Charley Joe and Dacajeweiah their fundamental right to speak for themselves before the jury thereby making sure that the jury would hear nothing from the mouths of Native Americans made scapegoats for the crimes of others at Attica.

In order to fully cover up about Attica, the state is trying to put forward its own version of what happened there. A specially appointed grand jury issued the 42 indictments against Attica prisoners in an effort to portray the Attica Uprising as a series of isolated criminal acts by individual prisoners, rather than a justified prisoner rebellion.□

COORS BOYCOTT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"The one statement that stays in my mind is your belief that you believe in the intelligence of Oakland City residents, whether they be poor Whites, Blacks, Latinos, Asians, Women, Seniors or youth. I also have the same belief.

"I am a White Teamster official and have found many obstacles when it comes to helping and supporting minority people. I have always fought against the racist society we live in, and will continue until the day I die. I have been involved in fighting one of the largest racist companies in the area.

"I am the director of the Coors Beer Boycott. Many minorities are becoming more aware of Coors' racist company, and one of the worst racist owners is in the city of Oakland, California.

"I know you have the support of the Alameda Central Labor Council AFL-CIO. I would like you to accept my name as endorsing Elaine Brown to be City Councilperson in the city of Oakland, California. Please notify me on whatever way I may assist you. *Good Luck Elaine!*" Signed, "Allan Baird, Teamster Representative Beer Drivers and Salesmen's Local Union No. 888."

LETTER

Andris Cirkelis, field director of the Coors Beer Boycott and a long time teamster, in delivering the letter of endorsement to the Committee to Elect Elaine Brown, assured the Committee that the widest possible publicity of the above endorsement would be made by the Coors Beer Boycott organization.

He urged support of the Coors Beer Boycott and assured the Committee that the boycott is seriously affecting the sale of Coors Beer in the Bay Area. Mr. Cirkelis reported that the Coors people have been compelled to dump unsold beer, which goes stale after a month.

Mr. Cirkelis also told the Committee that the San Francisco Coors distributors are continuing the practice of racist hiring outside the union hall. Its latest violation is the recent hiring of a young Samoan man, at a salary of $125.00 per week, for the processing of recycled beer cans. The average beginning wage should be $239.00 per week.

In public statements during the course of her campaign, Elaine Brown has repeatedly indicated her support for the Coors Beer Boycott and has urged the citizens of Oakland to refuse to purchase Coors Beer. □

Letters to the Editor

Dear Friends,

Along with other victims of amerikan totalitarianism I am presently being held captive, maximum security. Santa Clara County Main Jail, San Jose, California — a prison within a prison.

I have waived all of my so-called rights except the only one that any longer counts — the right that can never be 'granted' — the inalienable right in every respect to be treated as a human being. I protest!!

This right is consistently denied all encaged within this human zoo — we are 20th Century slaves — Color us the various hues of the rainbow, which adequately expresses the commonness of our struggle for survival.

As of today I am approaching my 625th hour of illegal confinement, allegedly for attempted murder of a policeman. Theoretically one is presumed innocent until proven guilty. In practice, the victims of bourgeois 'law and order' are presumed guilty until proven otherwise.

Forced to wear bright orange coveralls, hands chained to the waist, leg irons bruising the flesh. Forced to submit to strip searches where our bodies are prodded and poked and more — a humiliating, degrading process — one that stems from an authoritative position to demonstrate the superiority of the keepers and the inferiority of the kept.

Those of us who consistently resist the degradations meted out to us at the whim of our more sadistic keepers necessarily pay a special price.

For every action there is a reaction.

Due to two separate but related unprovoked attacks made upon me by my keepers I am now barely able to walk.

Due to my refusal to submit to their routine humiliations (which has allowed other prisoners to do likewise — Unity Brings Strength) I am now isolated from the rest of the prison population. In every situation of this nature someone must resist in order to bring about a change. The more intense the resistance, the more intense the change.

The trial has been scheduled before San Jose Superior Court on March 31, 1975 at 1:30 p.m., San Jose, Ca. The charges of which I am falsely accused carry a prison sentence of five years to life. With every fiber of my body I plan to fight, to defend myself during this drama of injustice, to defend myself over all objections. Be there. Join hands with those who struggle.

PUBLIC SUPPORT is the dream of every victim of legal lynching —
the nightmare of every would-be lyncher

For more information and what you can do, contact: The United Prisoners Union, 330 Ellis St., Room 412, San Francisco, Calif. 94102. (415) 441-0228 or 0229.

In The True Spirit of Freedom,
Michael Johnson
Held-Captive
Santa Clara County Jail

To: David Du Bois

China doesn't sound like a communist country from your description. It sounds just like the United States of America where only the children of the privileged get the opportunity to have a higher education. I quote your article in the March 8 issue, "The sons and daughters of . . .merchant, business, bureaucrat or professional parents" were the students in the universities in China.

Oh woe is me. Here I naively thought it would be different in China under communism — but alas they sound just like the capitalists — the system of privilege prevails.

INHERITED PRIVILEGE —

And your paper is missing any knowledge of who the bad guys are. Don't you know who the bad guys are who are responsible for all the hard times coming down on the people?

I think you've been bought out by all the privileges you've INHERITED in your life.

And despite all the above, I really enjoy your paper — Please keep up the good work — WITH MORE SPIRIT PLEASE.

I mean do you really care about all the miserable shit coming down on so many millions of Black people? Well, it certainly doesn't show in your paper. It makes me think you've unwittingly been bought out.

But best wishes anyways —

M. Ross Adams
720 Gordon
Chicago, Ill.

DAVIS CONFIRMED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the "state of siege," in which, according to *The New York Times*, 3,000 Guatemalan opponents of the right-wing government were assassinated.

Bowdler was previously the U.S. representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) and served as chief U.S. officer to the OAS for "special political problems" during the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961.

Harry Shlaudeman, confirmed as the Ambassador to Venezuela, is believed by NACLA to have CIA connections. He was present in each of three Latin American countries when right-wing coups took place—Chile in 1973, Dominican Republic in 1965, and Guatemala in 1954. It is known that all three coups were supported by the CIA. Shlaudeman, who was also stationed in Guatemala during the bloody period of 1969-71, has been attacked by members of all political parties in Venezuela as being a CIA agent.

The Washington Office on Africa (WOA), a church sponsored lobbying organization which testified against the Bowdler and Davis nominations, said they were surprised at the ease with which the nominations were confirmed. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which questioned the three nominees, agreed not to question Davis about his activities in Chile, reports the WOA.

Committee member Frank Church—who also chairs the special committee to investigate the CIA—went along with the decision and was not present during any of the questioning. □

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCA IONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government-aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

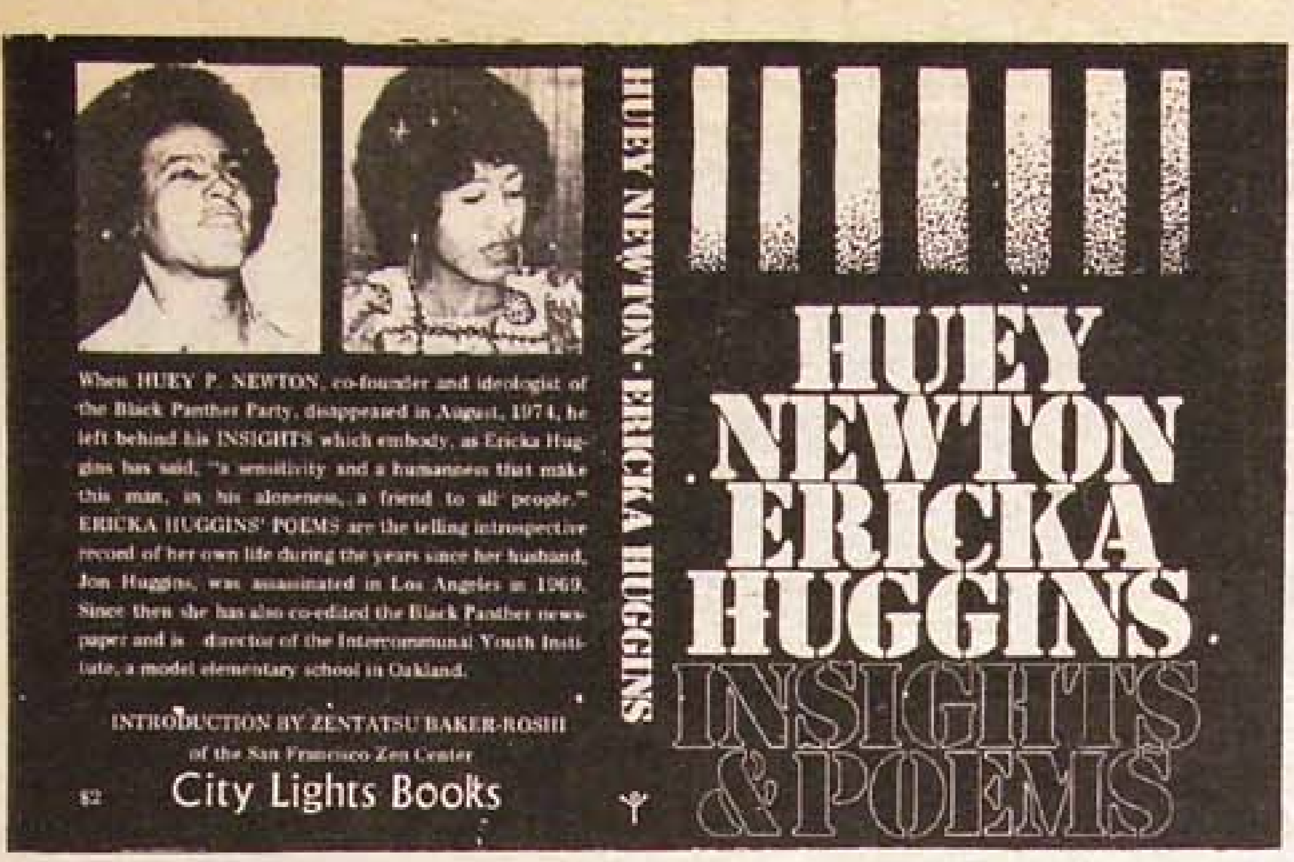
LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

> *"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."*
>
> —Huey P. Newton





GALA BOOK PARTY HONORS PUBLICATION OF "Insights and Poems," "...And Bid Him Sing"

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1975

AT THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

(Clockwise, from left) Authors ERICKA HUGGINS, DAVID DU BOIS and Ramparts publisher LARRY MOORE, at press conference on publication of new books; MS. ELAINE BROWN, performing her composition, "I Know Who You Are"; INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH BAND received a standing ovation following each of their three selections; DAVID DU BOIS, his mother, Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, and Black Scholar editor BOB CHRISMAN, greeting guests.







